The Literary Digest

Vol. XXXII., No. 17. Whole No. 836. NEW YORK, APRIL 28, 1906. Price per Copy, 10c

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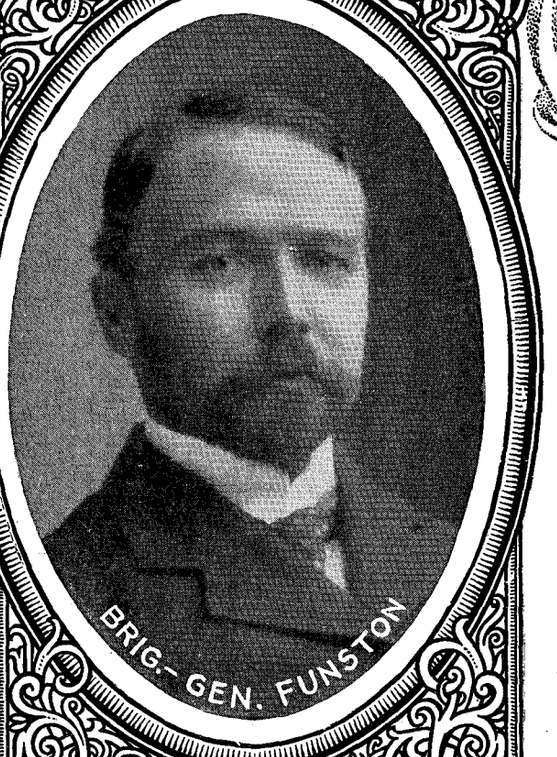

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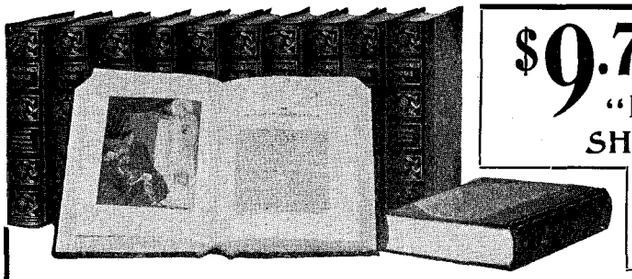

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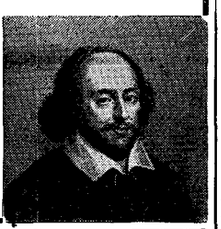

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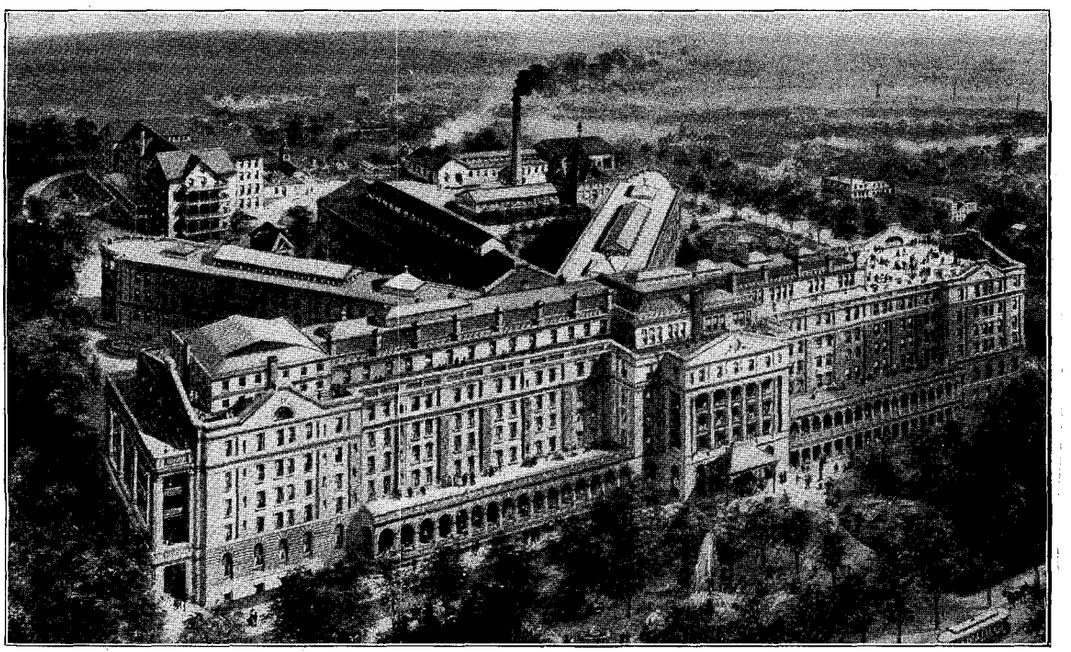

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXII., NO. 17 NEW YORK, APRIL 28, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 836

EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

The appalling disaster that has overtaken San Francisco is unprecedented in the history of the United States The world's response is prompt; sympathetic aid should also break all records, and prove that blood is indeed thicker than water, and that mankind is growing rapidly into a universal brotherhood.

THE LITERARY DIGEST will receive, acknowledge, and forward to the proper authorities any sum that readers may give to aid the victims of this disaster. May we not expect every subscriber for this periodical to help, each according to his ability, remembering that a dollar the giving of which causes sacrifice outweighs a million that involve no sacrifice.

List of Subscriptions.

Funk & Wagnalls Company (THE LITERARY DIGEST)	$1,000
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE note of hope struck by the press of the entire country is the surest indication of that indomitable American spirit that will build a greater and more beautiful San Francisco on that magnificent bay of the Pacific. Three-fourths of the city has been destroyed by earthquake and flames. Three hundred thousand people have been rendered homeless and are facing, for the moment, want and misery. The Federal Government, the States and the cities, newspapers, societies, and individuals are urging and hurrying aid to the sufferers of the greatest calamity of the kind in American history. No one is blind as to the extent of the disaster. Yet, from every quarter comes that word of cheer and encouragement, of sympathy and friendship, that is so helpful in times of distress, so typical of the American character. Fortunately, says the New York *Journal*, "it is certain that the spirit of 'Forty-nine' lives in California to-day. The same courage that changed a wilderness into a great State, and a strip of land by the sea's edge into a beautiful city, will do that work again. And from the ashes and the ruins, the blasted hopes, the broken fortunes, there will arise another San Francisco, more beautiful, more worthy of a brave people—a great monument to the courage, the everlasting determination of the West." In 1871 Chicago had only about 300,000 inhabitants; the loss she suffered by her great fire was about $200,000,000. San Francisco had a population of 400,000, and her monetary loss will far exceed Chicago's figure—a catastrophe perhaps "without a parallel in history," the New York *Tribune* calls it.

The work of devastation, as the story is gleaned from the newspaper accounts, began at 5:13 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, April 18, when a quaking of the earth shook the business portion and the neighboring tenement district of the city into a mass of ruins. Great buildings, except those newer ones built on steel frames, collapsed like houses of cards. Tenement houses crumbled, and, indeed, the entire city quaked and rocked. Fires broke out immediately in the ruined portion, and breaking gas-mains helped them on. The breaking of the great water-main rendered the fire department helpless. When the second shock came, three hours after the first, the people were so unnerved that when they felt the first tremor they ran madly this way and that, screaming and crying out, and threw themselves on the ground in agonies of fear. The earth quaked and quivered under them like a jelly, and the air was filled with thunderous sounds. All then joined in a mad flight to the hills and the parks. And yet, in the very midst of all this panic, the citizens, under the leadership of Mayor Schmitz, organized a committee of safety; General Funston placed the city under martial law and brought the whole garrison of the Presidio with him, and so far as was possible, order reigned in the chaos. But the fire took up the work that the earthquake left undone and proceeded to wipe out the greater part of the city. Many banks were either completely burned or badly damaged, but in almost every case the vaults remained intact and those banks are rapidly resuming business. Most hotels throughout the city, left by the earthquake, were destroyed by the uncontrollable fire. All the great newspaper buildings and the Western Union Telegraph Building were destroyed, thus cutting off communication.

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THE SPRECKELS BUILDING,

Home of the San Francisco *Call*, valued at $700,000, is standing, but was damaged by fire. In the background are the *Examiner* building and the Palace Hotel; both were burned.

Twenty towns in the neighborhood of San Francisco suffered from the shock. San José, Sacramento, Monterey, Stockton,

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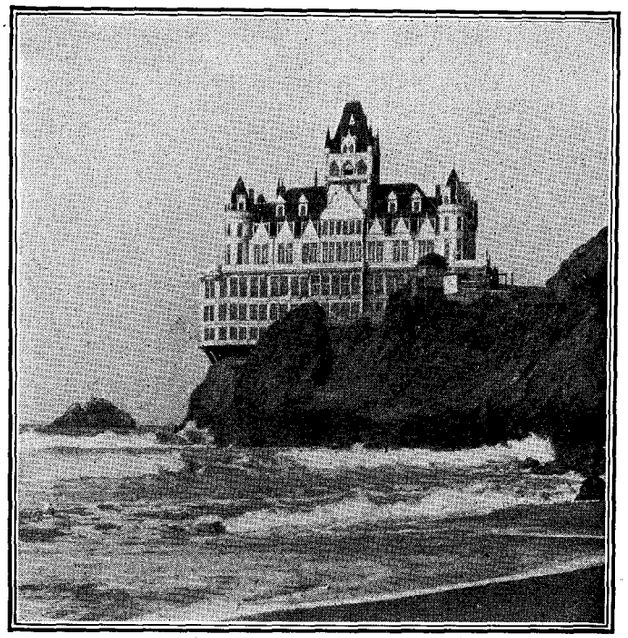
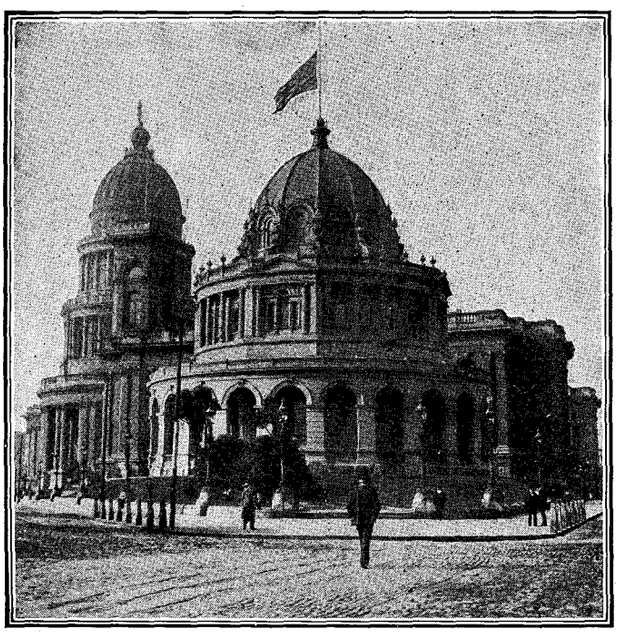
Berkeley, and Palo Alto are among them. Leland Stanford University, the famous seat of learning, situated in Palo Alto, is a ruin. The university has a $33,000,000 foundation and will be rebuilt. At this writing it is still impossible to calculate the damage. As the New York *Sun* observes:

"As city dismantled by earthquake and ravaged by fire can give



From a stereograph, copyright, by H. C. White Co., New York.
THE CLIFF HOUSE.
According to early reports, this hotel toppled into the sea, but later was found to have suffered damage of only $500.

only an incoherent account of the calamity. There are the dead to bury, the injured to succor, and the destitute to be relieved. San Francisco's misfortunes are cataclysmic, and it has no time for exact details. Days must elapse before we have an understanding of the processes of the disaster, or even the extent of it. We know that it is a ruined city, filled with starving and homeless people; but we have no body of facts from which to draw conclusions or read a lesson. How much of the destruction was due to earthquake and how much to fire has not been determined; and perhaps it never will be."



From a stereograph, copyright, by H. C. White Co., New York.
THE CITY HALL,
Valued at $7,000,000, entirely wrecked.

From the moment the news of the earthquake went abroad scientists in both America and Europe made guesses as to the cause of it. Seismic disturbances are not new to San Francisco. In 1852, 1872, and 1898 San Francisco was visited by pretty severe shocks doing considerable damage. But most scientists agree that the California earthquake had nothing to do with Vesuvius, the two spots being in different geological zones. The causes, in the opinion of Prof. Ralph S. Tarr, of the geological department of Cornell, are rock movements which are the result of mountain growth. Prof. James F. Kemp, of Columbia University, thinks the cause is in the slipping apart of two geological deposits, thus creating a rift. Professor Berkey, of Columbia, is of much the same mind. Professor Pickering, of Harvard, and many other scientists feel certain the San Francisco disturbance was not of volcanic origin. According to Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, formerly of the Geological Survey, scientists have long been expecting disaster, knowing as they do that San Francisco is dangerously located, and Dr. C. Willard, of the Survey, believes that before long men of science will be able to foretell earthquakes in sufficient time to insure against loss of life. Already there is an instrument, the seismograph, that showed scientists all over the world there was an earthquake in San Francisco. As the New York *World* says:

Copyright Brown Bros., New York.
THE MINT,
Which escaped both the earthquake and flames.

"The instruments are so delicate as sometimes to indicate shocks no men have felt. The records which they made of Wednesday's disaster can not fail to inspire a new popular respect for the achievements of modern science."

No one expects a speedy recurrence of the disaster. The press of the entire country not only prophesy a quick restoration of the city, but they even congratulate San Francisco on its opportunity to show its grit. Says the New York *Times*:

"Unquestionably San Francisco will be rebuilt. The domestic and foreign commerce of which it is the immediate and indispensable center makes that entirely certain. The vast interests, productive, industrial, financial, mercantile, and connected with transportation, will not be denied. And, paradoxical as it may seem, the completeness of the destruction offers to those in control of these

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great interests an opportunity unlike any presented to an enterprising and intelligent body of able men in the history of cities."

The assurance given by Mr. D. O. Mills that he would at once proceed to replace his own building there, thinks the New York *Tribune*, "denoted a spirit which will undoubtedly animate other owners of property at the Golden Gate who have had experiences similar to his." Lessons, says *The Journal of Commerce*, "may be learned from this experience which will diminish the dangers of the future." The lessons refer to the water supply and safer construction. "So far as yet appears," adds *The Journal of Commerce*, "the safety of steel construction, even for high buildings, has been vindicated." It may be, says the New York *Sun*, that there will be an exodus from San Francisco of those who have the means to travel and can find opportunities elsewhere; but they will be in the minority." Most of the inhabitants will doubtless stay and rebuild their city, and, to quote *The Tribune* again, "Five years hence, there is good reason to believe, they will survey with pride and gratitude a larger and more beautiful city than the one which has just been destroyed." Already the Federal Government is making plans for reconstructing its buildings there. Railway companies have decided to reduce freight on all building material, but the insurance companies, with perhaps some exceptions, can pay only for fire risks. At first they generously offered not to discriminate between fire and earthquake.

The great danger now lies in famine and pestilence. General Funston, the martial head, and Mayor Schmitz, the civic head, are both in fear of these two grim attendants on such a disaster. But medical as well as pecuniary aid is being hurried to the city from all over the continent. The appeal of the press on behalf of the city is meeting with generous response. But San Francisco's need is most dire. As *The World* puts it:

"When General Funston speaks of the danger of a famine, he speaks deliberately and as an officer of responsibility. He sees actually under his eyes conditions which a frenzied writer of fiction would hardly dare depict for the sake of sensation. He has watched the complex machinery of civilization collapse, turn to ashes, and a twisted and grotesque caricature of itself. A great, modern, well-built community has been converted into a blackened, fire-swept desert."

"The desolation and distress touch the deepest sympathy of all," cries the Philadelphia *Press*; "but they do more than stir the fountains of pity—they must start the streams of instant and generous help." And in a case like this, the New York *American* puts in, "a million dollars does not go far." This is, in short, a case which calls for assistance not only from the few who are rich, but from the entire country, man, woman, and child, according to their ability. "Give, therefore," adds *The American*, "give in humanity's name to the limit of your means, and give at once."

THE TWO-EDGED DIVORCE DECISION.

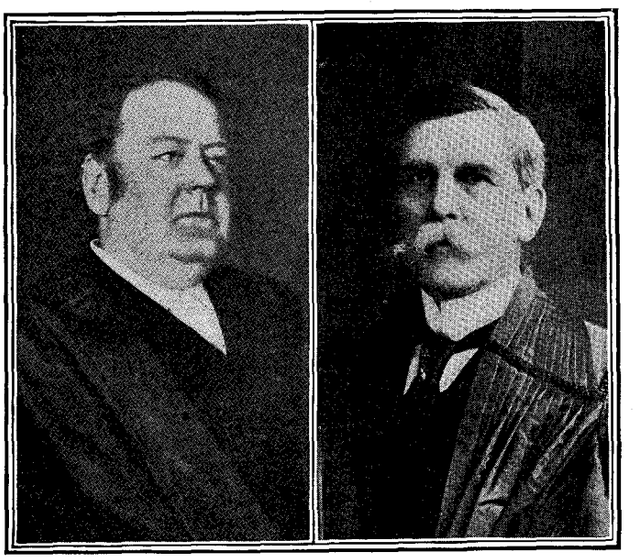
WHILE it is true that the greater portion of the American press hail the recent Supreme-court decision as a godsend and a relief from the anarchy of interstate divorce, it is no less true that many papers join Justice Brown and Justice Holmes in deploring the decision as reactionary and as a blight on a great many innocent persons. In the opinion of Mr. Justice Holmes, thousands of children are made illegitimate by this decree and thousands of marriages illegal. The gist and heart of the decision is that a divorce is legal only when both parties to it are present and under the jurisdiction of the State granting it. So that, if a wife goes to South Dakota and obtains a divorce from a husband living in New York, that husband needs but to open proceedings to have the divorce declared illegal. In the case in question, Haddock *vs.* Haddock, it was the wife who sued. The Haddocks were married in New York, but immediately after the marriage the husband left his wife and went to Connecticut, were he resided for thirteen years before procuring a divorce from her. She had remained in New York State. The Supreme-court decision, by a majority of 5 to 4, holds the decree invalid because Connecticut had no jurisdiction over the wife. After setting forth the merits of the case, Mr. Justice White, who writes the opinion, adds:

"In other words, any person who was married in one State and who wished to violate the marital obligations would be able by following the lines of least resistance to go into the State where laws were the most lax and there avail of them for the severance of the marriage tie and the destruction of the rights of the other party to the marriage contract, to the overthrow of the laws and public policy of the other States.

"Thus the argument comes necessarily to this, that to preserve the lawful authority of all the States over marriage it is essential to decide that all the States have such authority only at the sufferance of the other States."

Justice Brown, in a dissenting opinion on behalf of himself and Justices Harlan and Brewer, characterized the majority decision as "a step backward in American jurisprudence," and Mr. Justice Holmes in an independent opinion said:

"I do not suppose that civilization will come to an end whichever way this case is decided; but as the reasoning which prevails



MR. JUSTICE WHITE. MR. JUSTICE HOLMES.
They differed radically in the recent divorce decision of the Supreme Court.

in the mind of the majority does not convince me, and as I think that the decision not only reverses a previous well-considered decision of this court, but is likely to cause considerable disaster to innocent persons and to bastardize children hitherto supposed to be the offspring of legal marriage, I think it proper to express my views."

What the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* deplores in this "new law, bad law, and utterly mischievous law," is its *ex-post-facto* character. "It overrides," cries the *Democrat and Chronicle*, "and nullifies the most sacred rights of innocent third parties, not included in the action, and given no opportunity to be heard in it, altho vitally interested in it." There is, in the opinion of this paper, "as much need for a constitutional prohibition of *ex-post-facto* law, judge-made, as for the constitutional prohibition of *ex-post-facto* laws, legislature-made." "Little less than appalling," the Boston *Transcript* calls this decision, because it "would place a blight upon society all over the country, and involve family relations in almost inextricable confusion. The situation would seem to call for general relieving legislation, not on grounds of charity, but on those of protection." Most people, the New York *American* thinks, will agree with Justice Holmes; and the Hartford *Courant*, while seeing possibilities of good in the decision, is compelled to add:

"But it is startling, as Justice Holmes suggests, to find that

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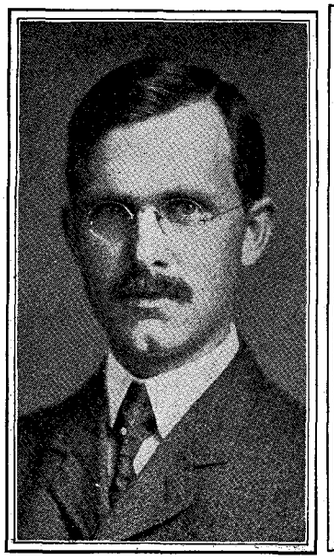
Courtesy of "Everybody's Magazine."

THOMAS W. LAWSON,
Who lays bare the "Crime of Amalgamated."

LINCOLN STEFFENS,
Who writes on the shame of cities and States.



RAY STANNARD BAKER,
Sworn "raker" of the secret Rebate.

Courtesy of "Everybody's Magazine."

CHARLES RUSSELL,
Everybody's corruption-hunter.

SOME SOLDIERS OF

people who, up to Monday of this week, had the authority of the United States Supreme Court for believing that they were legally married, are not legally married, and that children whose legitimacy was, until Monday, supported by the same high authority, are illegitimate."

Of course, those who find the decision good, find equally potent arguments in its favor. "The Supreme Court's pronouncement," says the New York *Press*, "should serve to bring some semblance of order out of the chaotic, confusing, topsy-turvy jumble of State divorce laws, whereby couples who are legally married in California are constructively bigamists in New York. People in this country are very apt to travel from State to State, says *The World*, and for that reason some regulation is necessary. The "divorce colony" at Sioux Falls, the New York *Evening Post* thinks, should now be either doubled or destroyed. In the opinion of the Baltimore *American*, "the decision strikes a direct blow at the disgraceful South-Dakota divorce mill." The decision puts "a check upon the downward tendency," feels the Philadelphia *Ledger;* and "it seems to be a case," as the New York *Evening Mail* phrases it, "of unavoidably doing ill that good may come.'" The Providence *Journal* finds it difficult to sympathize with those on whom the blow will fall. To quote:

"These mythical domiciles have long been a national reproach, of which Rhode Island, by reason of its past encouragement of such evasions, must take its full share. The 'prominent families' whose reputations and property interests are involved have sowed the wind, and they are reaping the whirlwind in the natural order of things."

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN FOR REGULATING PLUTOCRACY.

IN spite of its indefinite shape and vague outline, President Roosevelt's plan so to tax great fortunes as to prevent their becoming "unhealthy" and "swollen" beyond proper limits has aroused widespread discussion, and that of no uncertain tenor. Few are the newspapers that, like the Chicago *Record-Herald*, dismiss the subject with a noncommittal "It will be very interesting to watch the developments," or something similar. Most of them take one side or the other, and the majority, so far as we can ascertain, are with the President. The papers representing financial interests are naturally against him, but even among these there are notable exceptions. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, for instance, responds to the President's words as to a clarion call. "This proposal," it says, "will be hailed through the length and breadth of the land as the most welcome and effective means that could be devised for arresting the dangers accumulating so overwhelmingly from the creation of intolerably inordinate fortunes." The agitation and a demand that a few individuals cease to accumulate unwieldy masses of wealth, adds that paper, were bound to come, and a sane solution of this problem will go far toward making of the coming revolution a peaceful reconstruction rather than an upheaval. The part of the President's "muck-rake" speech that aroused the comment is this:

"As a matter of personal conviction, and without pretending to discuss the details or formulate the system, I feel that we shall

THEY DON'T LIKE THE MUCK-RAKE.
—Powers in the New York *Evening Journal.*

ultimately have to consider the adoption of some such scheme as that of a progressive tax on all fortunes beyond a certain amount, either given in life or devised, or bequeathed upon death to any individual tax so framed as to put it out of the power of the

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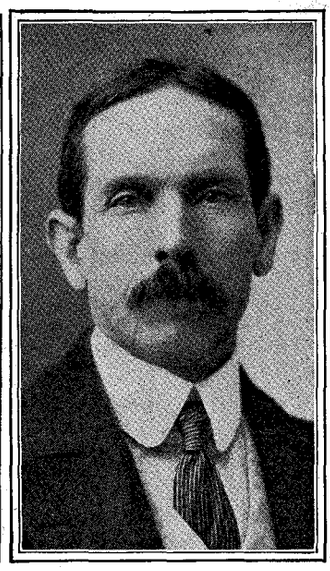
NORMAN HAPGOOD,
Editor of *Collier's*, who camps on the trail of the patent-medicine fakirs and society blackmailers.



Copyright, J. E. Purdy, Boston.
POULTNEY BIGELOW,
Who rakes in the "Big Ditch" before and after visiting it.

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS,
To him money is a curse. Also, he has found the treason of the Senate.

JAMES CREELMAN,
Who has recorded his exploits of bravery in various magazines. He has but recently joined the "muck-rakers" in *Pearson's*.

THE COMMON RAKE.

owner of one of these enormous fortunes to hand on more than a certain amount to any one individual; the tax, of course, to be imposed by the National and not the State government. Such taxation should, of course, be aimed merely at the inheritance or transmission in their entirety of those fortunes swollen beyond all healthy limits."

This proposition, in the opinion of the Springfield *Republican*, "will find assent from among economists and strong assent from among the people." And, indeed, so far as concerns economists, the New York *Evening Mail* quotes this extract from "Taxation in American Cities," by Richard T. Ely:

"Inherited money is an income without labor on the part of the receiver, and may properly be made liable to a tax, even in excess of the ordinary income tax. It is a tax which can be collected easily, and this is a reason for such a tax."

There is nothing either revolutionary or alarming in the President's plan, maintains the New York *World*, which believes the principle of the thing to be absolutely sound. It is not in the least socialistic, the Chicago *Inter Ocean* feels; "it is merely a convenient and legitimate method of getting revenue to carry on the government." The truth is, in the opinion of the Pittsburg *Gazette*, many would go even further than the President and "impose a progressive tax on fortunes that would limit their growth during the life of accumulation."

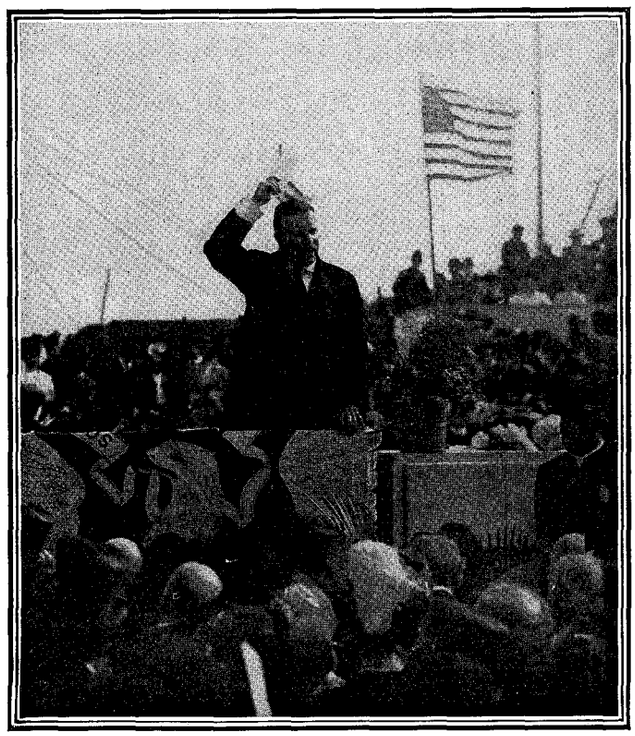
Papers like *The Sun* and *The Evening Post* of New York, of course, oppose the plan. Says *The Post*:

"We do not expect any terrible results from the President's happy-go-lucky remark about a subject to which, it is plain, he has given no serious thought. It will be a mortification to his friends, and a real public misfortune, that his mouthing has made Bryan appear a reactionary, Hearst a conservative, and has elevated Debs and Powderly to the level of Presidential statesmanship."

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, too, says the President has "infringed the patent of Eugene V. Debs, to say nothing of the late lamented Herr Most," and it discusses the natural tendency of great fortunes to redistribute themselves. In the same manner the Boston *Transcript* declares that "it is obviously desirable to leave the play of economic forces to accomplish such an end." The Baltimore *Sun* fears the President is resuscitating Bryan's old doctrines, and the New York *Sun's* Washington correspondent quotes a Western Senator as saying that the President was merely "enjoying a little target practise in economics."

MORE REMARKS ON THE "MUCK-RAKERS."

THE President has succeeded, to judge from the newspaper editorials, in fastening upon the magazine exposers of corruption the expressive name of "muck-rakers." That is what they are being styled all over the country. One Chicago paper has received so many inquiring letters from readers bewildered by the



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THE PRESIDENT DELIVERING THE MUCK-RAKE SPEECH.
"If the whole picture is painted black there remains no hue whereby to single out the rascals."

phrase that it finds it necessary to explain to the people of the Western metropolis who John Bunyan was, what book he wrote, and all about the "man with the muck-rake." Another Chicago

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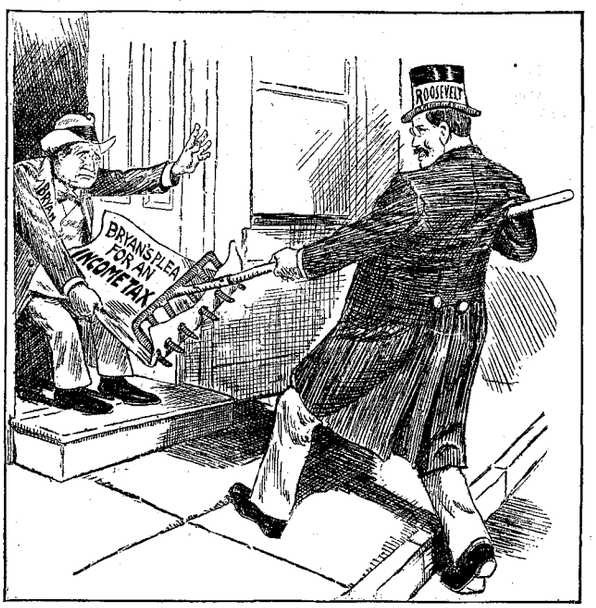
paper suggests a "Muck-rake party" in 1908 with the proprietor of *McClure's Magazine* as the standard-bearer; while Mr. Hearst's papers seem to take the President's speech as something almost personal, and reply in long double-column editorials in several styles of large type, reminding him that "where there is a muck-rake there is muck," and asking him which he prefers. The President made it clear in his speech (which was considered in



THE MAN WITH THE RAKE STEALS DEMOCRATIC THUNDER.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

these columns last week) that he hailed as a benefactor every exposer of corruption who is "absolutely truthful," but believed that "even in the case of crime, if it is attacked in sensational, lurid, and untruthful fashion, the attack may do more damage to the public mind than the crime itself." Thus the hearer is left to infer which "muck-rakers" the President would hail as benefactors and which ones he would condemn. It seems to be the general opinion, however, that he must have had somebody in mind or he would not have considered such a speech necessary.

Most papers agree with his almost axiomatic proposition that truthful exposure of wrong is commendable and untruthful exposure is harmful. The conscienceless and notoriety-seeking "muck-raker" is "a stumbling-block in the way of progress toward real reform," declares the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, and so think many other papers. "People are sick of the muck-rake," and "a healthy reaction has begun," believes the Philadelphia *Press*; and the Washington *Star* thinks the President's speech was made necessary by the preposterous claims of some of the "muck-rakers" that they were raking with Presidential sympathy and support.

The New York *Times*, however, recalls that some of these much-maligned rakers "have been builders of reputations at least as much as they have been destroyers of them," and "evil has been attacked with a constant care to recognize virtue wherever it was to be found," so "it is very far from true that this work has all been destructive, all been a calling of attention to filth and wickedness." And the Indianapolis *News* defends them thus:

"It may freely be granted that there have been excesses in certain publications of a baser sort. But the general propriety and correctness of the exposures of business irregularity and political rascality are abundantly proved (1) by the fact that many men have been convicted by the courts of the evils and crimes charged; (2) by the fact that the law-making bodies of the country are seeking, by new laws, to prevent the recurrence of the grave scandals of the last few years; and (3) by the fact that while, if not true, the publications in newspapers and magazines have been grossly libelous, the men of vast wealth and political power that have been the subjects of the exposures have not brought suits against the publishers.

Mr. W. D. Nesbit gives the "muck-rakers" the following lyrical treatment in the New York *Times*:

"What are the bugles blowing for?" said Lawson-on-Parade.
"To turn us out, to turn us out," D. Graham Phillips said.
"What makes you look so white, so white?" said Lawson-on-Parade.
"I'm dreadin' what I've got to hear," J. Lincoln Steffens said.
They're exposin' the exposers; it would make your hair turn gray
To reflect on what will come when they expose each exposé,
When they find a newer frenzy or a treason every day—
They're exposin' the exposers in the mornin'.

"What makes Charles Russell breathe so 'ard?" asked Lawson-on-Parade.
"It's bitter cold, it's bitter cold," U. Jungle Sinclair said.
"What makes Miss Tarbell look so faint?" said Lawson-on-Parade.
"A touch of sun, a touch of sun," S. Hopkins Adams said.
They're exposin' the exposers, they are callin' 'em down,
They are huntin' of 'em hotly from New York to Packin'town,
They will chuck 'em in a lake o' ink an' let 'em swim or drown—
They're exposin' the exposers in the mornin'.

"I started all this bloomin' row," said Lawson-on-Parade.
"I think Miss Tarbell saw it first," Rex Beach rose up and said.
"What's all that noise that shakes the ground?" said Lawson-on-Parade.
"It's Teddy Roosevelt's muck-rake speech," a pale reformer said.
They're exposin' the exposers, there is trouble in the air,
There are Folks and Hadleys coming from concealment everywhere,
And they'll all write stuff, and talk, too, when they've got the time to spare—
They're exposin' the exposers in the mornin'.

THE DEMOCRATIC WRANGLE IN NEW YORK.

THE occasion of the Jefferson Day Dinner in New York had been looked forward to as the probable breaking-point of the already strained relations between Mayor McClellan and Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader. The political writers of the city papers agreed that, failing a speedy reconciliation of the two, the influence of Tammany would doubtless back W. R. Hearst for Governor in the fall. The invitation of Murphy to the dinner was promptly declined because, as he said, "Mayor McClellan will be permitted to speak on Democracy, a subject he is unfitted to discuss." In like manner Mr. Hearst's New York *American*

DEMOCRACY PREFERS THE ANTIDOTE.
It will swallow Bryan rather than die of Hearst.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

disputed the right of the Mayor to respond to the toast. Said *The American* on the following day:

"George B. McClellan had the dull effrontery to choose 'Democracy' for his theme in a speech last night and the incredible impudence to declare himself a follower of Thomas Jefferson.

"George B. McClellan in his own person represents the greatest

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crime against Democracy that can be committed—the denial of a fair vote and an honest count to American citizens."

To the extent, therefore, of denying the Mayor's right to this honor, Murphy and Hearst were apparently of one mind. And in the matter of daring his assailants, McClellan was not slow to follow. The municipal ownership of the Hearst party came in for strong denunciation. The whole tenor of his speech, as of the entire dinner, in fact, was the repudiation of Socialistic tendencies. Said Mr. McClellan:

"That spirit is with us in the United States to-day, taking advantage of conditions brought about by our opponents. Under Republican rule in the nation, government has been persistently misused for the enrichment of the few and for the oppression of the many. First under the protection of special laws, then, as recent disclosures have shown, without the countenance of law at all, the people have been plundered until a field has been plowed and harrowed ready for the sowing with the seed of diseased thought. And the sowers who sow the seed, without conscience or thought of consequence, are men armed with the most powerful weapons for the deliberate perversion of humanity.

"With the single ambition of personal elevation to feed their monstrous vanity, they would not only wreck the party to which they claim allegiance, but would without scruple place upon this country the curse with which every civilized nation in Europe has been struggling for a decade. And these men—God save the mark—call themselves Democrats!"

The impromptu speech of President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, expressed similar sentiments. "Thomas Jefferson's creed was a creed of individualism, not of socialism," he said, and then outlined the probable consequences of socialistic politics. A letter from Grover Ceveland was read, in which he declared, "The Democracy of to-day will best honor the memory of Jefferson by refusing to invent or borrow new nostrums or unfamiliar remedies for the cure of popular ailments—often demagogic, and frequently hysterical." The favor with which these statements were received by the hundreds of Democrats present, many of them Tammany leaders, did not, according to the press, afford much encouragement for the threatened boom of W. R. Hearst.

The speech of the Mayor has been widely quoted and almost universally upheld. In his antisocialistic argument the New York *Sun* (Ind.) finds "nothing but the spirit of sober, straight thinking, conservative Americanism." By the New York *Globe* (Rep.) the Mayor is praised for his bold antagonism of "those who would rub from the party banner the devices it has borne for a century, and substitute in their places the catch words of Socialism." *The Globe* continues:

"Other public men, by proposals to limit fortunes and otherwise, may yield to the clamor of the hysterical and the demagogic; Mayor McClellan offers no compromise and suggests no evasion. He does not think the principles of Jeffersonian individualism are obsolete, and unreservedly commits himself to their advocacy. The conservative Democrats of the nation will not go into future party contests leaderless. The little Mayor has not been intimidated, and, as he has the capacity, has also a willingness to fight for the supremacy of the kind of Democracy in which his father believed."

Even *The Tammany Times*, prior to the dinner, expressed itself in wonderful English as strongly opposed to the "traitor Democrats" who prevent the unity of the party. "Third parties, Independents," it said, "you have had till you have had your fill."

"What good did they do you? What good was ever theirs that you, their tool, did not, poor fool like, give.

"They say they're 'Democratic.' Yes; so did the wolf that wore sheep's clothing, but when the trial came you were devoured

"Republicans are better every way than the pretended Democrats, who would divide their party, when they can not win, and give Republicans what should be yours."

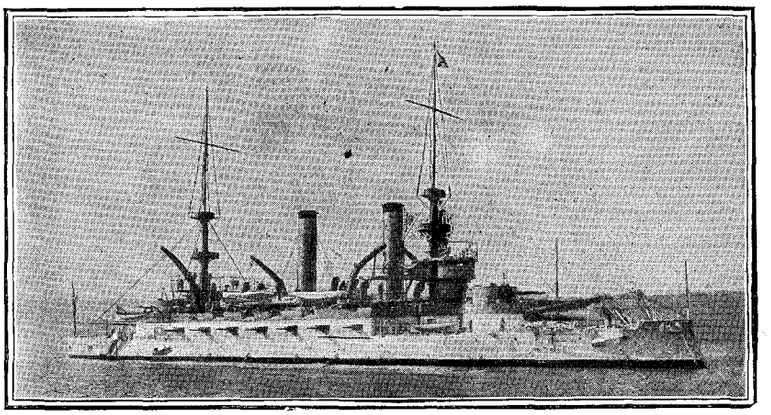
The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) takes a less radical stand. It is unable to find cause for alarm in the present Socialistic tendencies. "The average American is quite unconscious that the foundations are rocking," says *The Evening Post*, and it concludes:

"The fabric of our institutions is, fortunately, tough. We may reverse the lament of the Frenchman, turning it into a boast and say, 'We make reforms, not revolutions.' And the wilder the outcry and the fiercer the threats, the greater the need of meeting it all, in accordance with the prescription of the great political diagnostician, with 'minds tenacious of justice and tender of property.'"

THE "KEARSARGE" ACCIDENT.

THE death of two officers and five enlisted men, the serious injury of a number of others, and the causing of much disagreeable criticism throughout the country—all this is the outcome of a peaceful afternoon of target practise on board the battle-ship *Kearsarge*. That somebody blundered is the consensus of opinion. Who it was the Navy Department is attempting to discover. The facts of the explosion, as given out in the official despatch of Captain Winslow, of the *Kearsarge*, are as follows:

"On April 13, about 3:15 P.M., shortly after completion of target practise on the *Kearsarge* in the forward turret, while powder was going below, three sections of a 13-inch charge were ignited. Charge of powder in other lift just below and one section inside 13-inch remained intact. Cause not yet determined, accountability (*sic*). Matter is being investigated. Lieut. Joseph W. Graeme, gun umpire, sent to the *Maryland* in a very critical state about 9 P.M. The following have since died: Lieutenant Hudgins, turret officer; Peter Norberg, gunner's mate; Theodore Naegely, seaman; Anton O. Thorson, ordinary seaman; Julius A. Koester, turret captain, first class; Ellis H. Athey, seaman. Following was dangerously injured by accident, recovery doubtful: W. King, seaman. Will bury dead at Guantanamo. Vessel uninjured."



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THE "KEARSARGE,"
Scene of the recent naval disaster.

Lieutenant Graeme, mentioned in the despatch as seriously injured, died the following day. The other young officer who was killed, Lieutenant Hudgins, was one of the wireless-telegraph experts of the navy.

Just two years before, to the day, thirty men were killed in a somewhat similar explosion on board the battle-ship *Missouri*. A comparison of the two disasters appears in the New York *Tribune*:

"Between the explosions on the *Missouri* and on the *Kearsarge* there are several points of difference. The earlier one began with the ignition of a charge in the open breech of a gun while it was being rammed home. The flash which resulted spread to the ammunition hoist, and then to the handling-room, intermediate

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between the turret and magazine. In the later instance fire gained access only to the three sections constituting a single charge which was in the ammunition hoist but was about to be sent below. How it was ignited is still a mystery; but it is certain that it was not due to a 'flareback' from the gun itself. Mechanism which will prevent a repetition of that phenomenon has been in use since 1904. Besides, tho it is suspected that a bit of unconsumed canvas from the open breech may have carried a spark to the powder, the first effect was observed outside, not inside the gun; for target practise had just been discontinued, whereas it was in progress at the time of the explosion on the *Missouri*."

Our navy has sustained greater loss of life in these two explosions than it did during the entire Spanish war, which is, according to the New York *Evening Post*, "a very sad, if not a discreditable record." That such an accident could occur, had all the ordinary precautions been taken, does not seem possible to the critics. Says the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*: "It is gratifying to know that this accident will receive a thorough investigation. It needs it."

THE SPOT LIGHT ON SENATOR GORMAN.

SENATOR ARTHUR PUE GORMAN, of Maryland, we were recently told, is the "right bower" of Senator Aldrich in the United States Senate. David Graham Phillips, who confided this information to the public in Hearst's *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, has already delineated Senator Aldrich for us in his own death-dealing way, and Mr. Phillips's characterization was duly presented to the readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST in the issue of March 31. Now it is Senator Gorman's turn. The point that the reader must not lose sight of, if he would follow Mr. Phillips's line of argument, is that the words "Republican" and "Democrat" are mere labels and signify nothing. In the picturesque words of Mr. Phillips, Aldrich and Gorman are as the "thumb and forefinger" of one skilful hand. Let no one be misled, urges Mr. Phillips, "by the roaring eloquence and the sham battles of the Senate, or by the 'eminent respectability' of the Senators, into losing sight of the central fact that the machines drawing their revenues from one power, ruled by the twin agents of that power, are the property of that power." In short, party distinctions are a mere blind and mean nothing. The Senate is run by the Senators for "the interests," independent of party.

Gorman, we are informed, maintains his power in Maryland by threatening the State with "negro domination" should he be defeated. So that, "rotten tho his machine is, it is yet the only alternative to rule by and for the black." As evidence against Senator Gorman, Mr. Phillips quotes this sentence from a speech of Theodore Roosevelt in 1895: "I caught Mr. Gorman in an ugly falsehood, one that might better be termed in the plain Anglo-Saxon word of three letters" Secretary Bonaparte has accused Senator Gorman of lobbying, and Henry E. Wooten, of Maryland, has publicly accused him of corrupt practises in politics without ever evoking reprisals. The basis of Gorman's power in Maryland, Mr. Phillips says, is the Chesapeake and Ohio canal connecting the coal regions with tide-water. As the canal is owned by the State, it supplies places for heelers and "corrupt and highly profitable negotiations with the railways."

But the chief concern of Mr. Phillips is to prove the "merger" of the two party machines in the Senate and to show how they "work together in harmony wherever 'the interests' are interested" in befogging the public mind. Occasionally, says the writer, "the evidences of the smooth work of the 'merger' are so plain that only the very stupid or stone-blind partizan would fail to see it."

In accordance with his method, Mr. Phillips chooses two or three striking "acts of treachery" on the part of Senator Gorman. Here is the first act. The Wilson tariff bill, altho favorable enough to "the interests," did contain free sugar, free coal, free iron, and free barbed wire. But once Aldrich and Gorman took the bill with them into the secret precincts of the Senate Finance Committee, it was farewell to free sugar or iron or anything. Gorman's pretext was that the tariffs on those articles "were needed for purposes of revenue!" This, cries Mr. Phillips, "when we are exporters, not importers, of iron and coal!" So aroused was the whole country at Gorman's act that the "right bower" promised that the Senate would afterward pass four separate bills placing sugar, iron, coal, and barbed wire on the free list. The bills were duly introduced, but they died, says Mr. Phillips with a tragic note, "a midnight death" in committee.

Another act of treachery, Mr. Phillips recalls, is the sugar scandal, when Senators and Representatives gambled in sugar and the Trust distributed bribes right and left. When Senator Peffer, of Kansas, offered a resolution to investigate this scandal, "the 'merger' lined up its motley band and Peffer's resolution was tabled." And when Senator Lodge, "who had not yet learned the Senate's gospel that the Almighty created the American people for the benefit of 'the interests,'" drew up a minority report it censured severely Senator Gorman's playing into the hands of the Sugar Trust. To cite one more act: On April 11, 1904, when a resolution to investigate post-office conditions, including the huge railway graft upon the Post-office Department, came before the Senate, "Gorman moved to eliminate the paragraph providing funds for the investigation. Aldrich rose and pointed out that another paragraph, overlooked by Gorman, might be construed as ordering the appropriation, whereupon Gorman at once modified his motion. The resolution, freed of its hasty and ill-considered features by the Gorman-Aldrich amendment, was passed by a 'merger' vote, and there could be no investigation of railroad loot for lack of funds!"

Who is Gorman? He was born in Maryland sixty-seven years ago, a son of a contractor and lobbyist in a small way. In 1852 his father secured for him a place as page in the Senate. "Gorman, the brightest of bright boys, absorbed and assimilated all the mysteries of the Senate—all its crafty, treacherous ways of smothering, of emasculating, of perverting legislation."

In 1866 Gorman was named by a Republican President to the internal-revenue collectorship for the Fifth Maryland District. It has been charged that he was in those days a Republican and that this appointment is proof of it. But the charge is foolish, says Mr. Phillips, for "he was no more Republican then than he is a Democrat now. Such men have no politics nor principle." Since then the Senator of Maryland has always been in public life, and twenty-five years ago he entered the Senate, whose mysteries he already knew. "He had been studying and practising the black art of politics for nearly thirty years. Inevitably he was soon a leader, the trusted counselor of those of his party who wished to be led skilfully in the subtle ways of doing the will of 'the interests' without inflaming the people against them." In short, Senator Gorman has since become tributary to the powers who foment "the treason of the Senate." He is immensely rich and owns shares in railways and mines, but has the cleverness not to live in ostentation, so that no one may ask him "where he got it." Such is the Democratic leader of the Senate, remarks Mr. Phillips sadly, "a matched mate to the Republican leader, Aldrich; and this being the character of the leadership, what is the necessary conclusion as to the led?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

NOTHING NEW.—Forecasting the weather at long range was done with great success as far back in history as the time of Noah.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

ALTHO Dowie is *persona non grata* at Zion City, the call of the new leader for another half million dollars ought to keep John Alexander's memory long green.—*The Los Angeles Express.*

THE Naples tavern-keepers are profiting handsomely by the eruption of Vesuvius. At the same time there is nothing to show that there is any collusion between the two.—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

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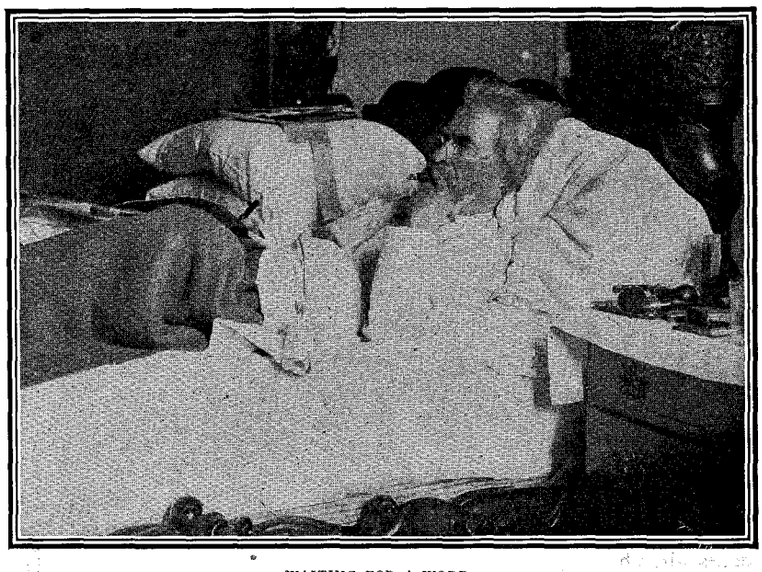
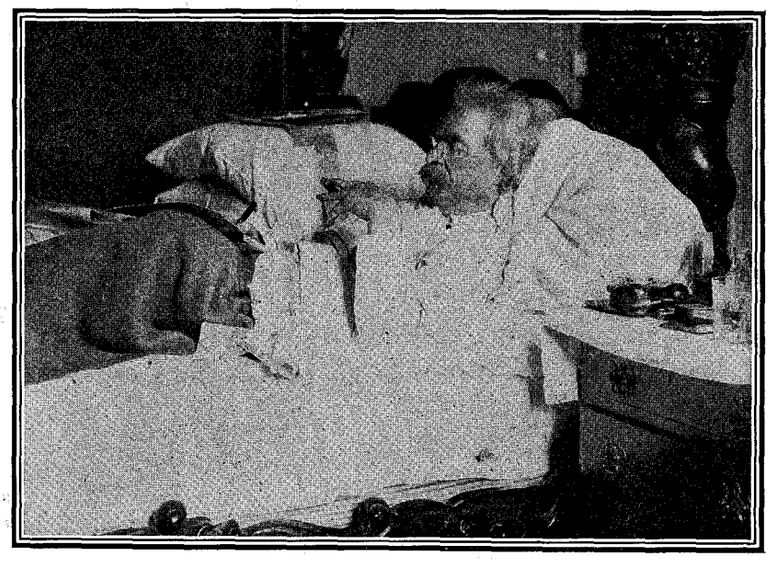
LETTERS AND ART.

A PARADOX OF SEMIBARBARIC LITERATURES.

PARADOXES, it seems, camp upon the doorstep of Mr. G. K. Chesterton, ready to tumble headlong to his service whenever he lifts his pen. In his introduction to a new edition of Maxim Gorky's "Creatures that Once Were Men" he calls attention to the "curious fact that so many of the voices of what is called our modern religion have come from countries which are not only simple, but may even be called barbaric," citing as instances Russia and Norway; he exclaims at the discovery that "out of these infant peoples come the oldest voices of the earth"; and he suggests of the anarch in Russian literature that "his tale is the tale of the Missing Link, and his head is the head of the superman." A nation like Norway, he reminds us, "has a great realistic drama without having ever had either a great classical drama or a great romantic drama"; while Russia "makes us feel its modern fiction when we have never felt its ancient fiction." Making the contradiction at the same time more apparent and more specific, he writes: "Everything that is most sad and scientific, everything that is most grim and analytical, everything that can truly be called most modern, everything that can without unreasonableness be called most morbid, comes from these fresh and untried and unexhausted nationalities." After registering the contradiction, Mr. Chesterton offers us a number of possible and suggestive explanations from which we may make our choice. He says:

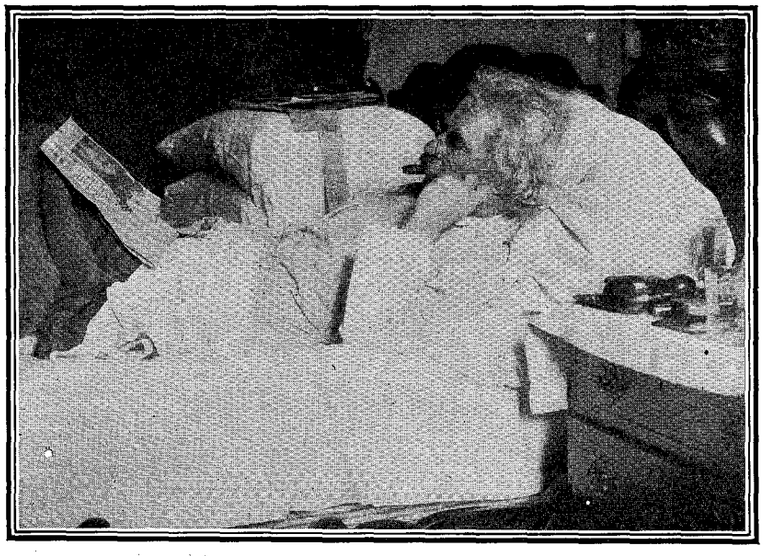


WAITING FOR A WORD.



AT WORK.

"It may be, to take an example, that our modern Europe is so exhausted that even the vigorous expression of that exhaustion is difficult for every one except the most robust. It may be that all the nations are tired; and it may be that only the boldest and breeziest are not too tired to say that they are tired. It may be that a man like Ibsen in Norway or a man like Gorky in Russia are the only people left who have so much faith that they can really believe in skepticism. It may be that they are the only people left who have so much animal spirits that they can really feast high and drink deep at the ancient banquet of pessimism. This is one of the possible hypotheses or explanations in the matter: that all Europe feels these things and that they only have strength to believe them also. Many other explanations might, however, also be offered. It might be suggested that half-barbaric countries like Russia or Norway, which have always lain, to say the least of it, on the extreme edge of the circle of our European civilization, have a certain primal melancholy which belongs to them through all the ages. It is highly probable that this sadness, which to us is modern, is to them eternal. It is highly probable that what we have solemnly and suddenly discovered in scientific text-books and philosophical magazines they absorbed and experienced thousands of years ago, when they offered human sacrifice in black and cruel forests and cried to their gods in the dark. Their agnosticism is perhaps merely paganism; their paganism, as in old times, is merely devil-worship. Certainly, Schopenhauer could hardly have written his hideous essay on women except in a country which had once been full of slavery and the service of fiends. It may be that these moderns are tricking us altogether, and are hiding in their current scientific jargon things that they knew before science or civilization were. They



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READING ABOUT GORKY.

Gorky has been quoted as saying that it is part of the national education in Russia to read Mark Twain.

HOW MARK TWAIN WORKS.

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say that they are determinists; but the truth is, probably, that they are still worshiping the Norns. They say that they describe scenes which are sickening and dehumanizing in the name of art or in the name of truth; but it may be that they do it in the name of some deity indescribable, whom they propitiated with blood and terror before the beginning of history."

In listening to "the lonely cry of anger" from the Russian anarch, says Mr. Chesterton,

"we can not be quite certain whether his protest is the protest of the first anarchist against government, or whether it is the protest of the last savage against civilization. The cruelty of ages and of political cynicism or necessity has done much to burden the race of which Gorky writes; but time has left them one thing which it has not left to the people in Poplar or West Ham. It has left them, apparently, the clear and childlike power of seeing the cruelty which encompasses them. Gorky is a tramp, a man of the people, and also a critic and a bitter one. In the West poor men, when they become articulate in literature, are always sentimentalists and nearly always optimists."

In spite of all Gorky's superficial skepticism and brutality, continues Mr. Chesterton, "it is to him the fall from humanity, or the apparent fall from humanity, which is not merely great and lamentable, but essential and even mystical.

RUSSIA'S GREATEST PAINTER.

IT is only in recent years that the world has become familiar with Russian music. Of Russian painting it knows but little, tho Rome, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and other art centers have honored certain Russian masters by awarding them medals and giving them prominence in exhibitions. The public, however, has heard of Verestchagin alone, and hardly suspects that there are other and far more gifted and representative painters in Russia. At the head of them stands, and has stood for years, Ilia Iesimowitch Repin—academician, liberal, and controversialist. Repin was a radical in his youth, and now a certain element of the "decadent" school accuses him of conservatism. But his supremacy is acknowledged by all, and no one better reflects in the art of painting the tendencies, currents, aspirations, and emotions of Russia in the past several decades.

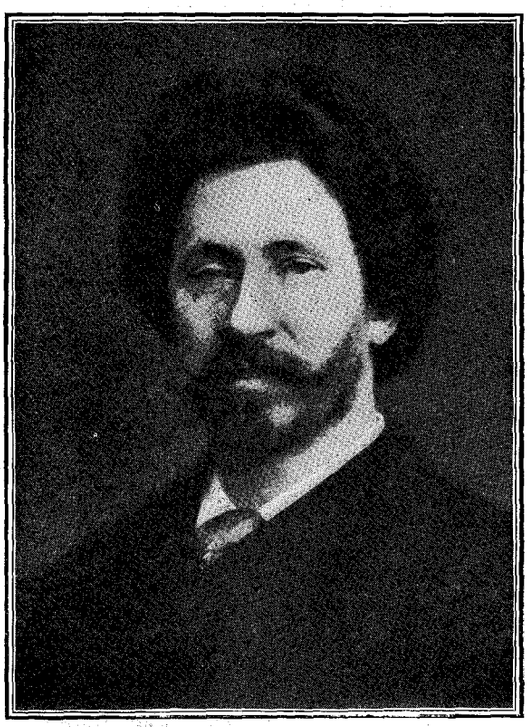
THE RETURN.

This painting, by Ilia Repin, who is said to be Russia's greatest painter, represents the sudden appearance of a political convict and exile among his astonished family.

An illustrated article on Repin's career and work appears in a recent issue of *Velhagen und Klasings Monatshefte*. It was written by a friend of the great painter, Julius Norden, and is not only sympathetic and appreciative, but thoughtful and indicative of a knowledge of Russian intellectual life.

The facts of Repin's life are briefly told:

Repin is of Cossack descent. He was born in the province of Kharkoff. His father had been a soldier, and was very poor. The village in which Repin passed his first years had a small, miserable school, in which his mother taught, The local priest gave him some instruction, and later he was sent to a military school in the nearest city. This school was soon closed, and Repin became the pupil of an inferior "saint painter"—a type well known in Russia. This painter had little skill and less technical knowledge, but he taught Repin all he knew. The young pupil had displayed a passion and a bent for painting and sculpture. He would draw all sorts of pictures and copy those to be seen in the village churches, in the schools, and in the priests' houses. He was remarkably quick, and his portraits and water-color sketches, turned out by the dozen, found some market. A rich merchant would pay $2.50 for a portrait; a peasant might pay 50 copecks for a saint's picture. In scores of houses these productions of young Repin are doubtless still to be seen.



ILIA REPIN.

It is said of some of his pictures that they did in the world of line and color what Gorky, twenty-five years later, did in fiction and in the drama.

At the age of nineteen Repin, with fifty rubles in his pocket, arrived in St. Petersburg. He could not even draw properly, and before entering the Academy of Arts he had to learn drawing. Once in the Academy he attracted the attention of all the professors and captured prize after prize, and medal after medal. He graduated with the highest honors, had a scholarship and the means to visit Italy and study methods and schools in Europe generally. Since then his fame has steadily grown, and tho some of his pictures have failed, notwithstanding heroic labor on his part, his successes are almost too numerous to be counted.

Repin's paintings are intensely realistic, but they are at the same time human and socially significant. Some of them, Mr. Norden says, did in the world of line and color what Gorky, twenty-five years later, did in fiction and in drama. They depicted the toil, misery, and degradation of the lowest strata; they were appeals for justice and reform. Repin's first work belongs to the "emancipation era," and he was under the same great influences which were reflected in Tourgenieff, Tchernishevsky, Tolstoy, Herzen,

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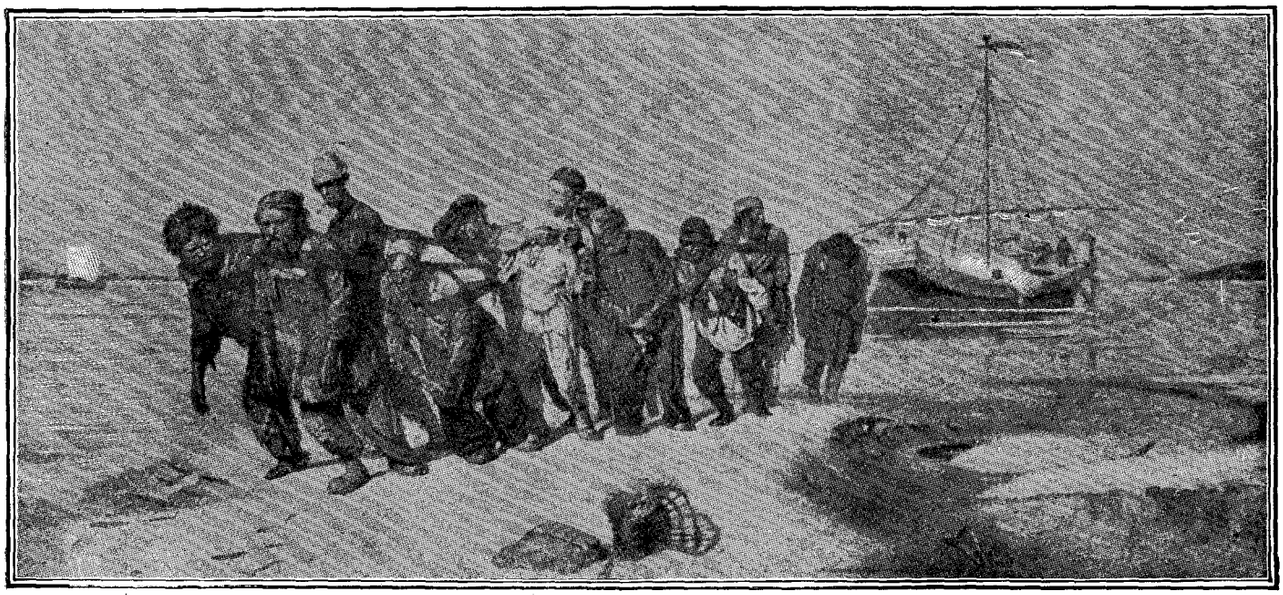

THE BARK-HAULERS.

This is perhaps Repin's greatest picture. A German critic describes it as "a human document, a document recording a whole world-philosophy, a philosophy applied to a terrible state of things characteristic of Russian civilization."

and the radical movement generally. He had great trouble with the censors; some of his pictures were barred from the exhibitions as too revolutionary in their tendencies. He has remained a spokesman of the people, a champion of liberty and justice, and his latest masterpiece is a sympathetic, symbolical expression of the heroic, self-sacrificing labors of the youth of Russia in the cause of freedom. Indeed, Repin's pictures may be said to constitute a martyrology of humanity, and of Russia especially. Peasant martyrs, student martyrs, revolutionary martyrs are painted by him along with early Christian martyrs. He has a keen sense of the tragic, the pathetic, in life, and "art for art's sake" is a meaningless phrase for him.

Perhaps his greatest work is "Bourlaki" (The Bark-haulers), a study from life on the Volga. Of this the writer says:

"This is not merely the fruit of a visit to the Volga, of direct observation, but a human document, a document recording a whole world-philosophy, a philosophy applied to a terrible state of things characteristic of Russian civilization. The *bourlaki*, toiling in the scorching heat of a summer day, are gathered from all corners of Russia. Men, youths, boys, some cheerful and careless, others sullen and evil-minded, still others stupefied and debased—all tied together, ruled by the same hard fate, do their work without hope, without prospect of improvement."

Another great, striking painting, "The Return," represents the sudden appearance of a political convict and exile among his astonished family. The latest painting is called "What Limitless Space!" and shows a youth and a girl, both students, standing knee-deep in water and rejoicing in the expanse, freedom, and stormy activity of the sea before them, the sea typifying the life they are entering, with its perils and conflicts. They are full of courage and faith, however, and glad to plunge into the stormy sea of existence.

Repin has painted Count Tolstoy and his various tasks in a series of pictures that have become famous. His portraits of Russia's great writers, artists, and workers form a remarkable gallery.

Of late, says Mr. Norden, Repin has paid considerable attention to the new tendencies in art. He writes a good deal and encourages everything that is original, honest, and genuinely progressive. He opposes, however, mere eccentricity and objectless, thoughtless 'independence" of the principles of all true and elevating art. —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEWLY DISCOVERED OPERA BY BIZET.

BY pure accident a youthful operatic work of Georges Bizet, the French musician, composer of "Carmen" (which opera Nietzsche declared to be superior to any music drama of Wagner), was found several weeks ago among a mass of old papers long neglected. It is entitled "Don Procopio," and is a bouffe operetta in two acts founded on a story which is very old in Italian literature. Bizet wrote the score for it at the age of nineteen; it was never produced, however, tho he spoke of it in letters to his mother and friends and expressed satisfaction with the music. It was apparently lost after his death, for his fame would have induced more than one impresario to produce it, had its existence been known and could it have been recovered.

The announcement of this interesting "find" created great interest in Paris, but the Prince of Monaco, who is a patron of the arts, secured the privilege of producing it first at the Monte-Carlo opera. The musical event occurred in the first part of March, and all accounts agree that the occasion was notable. The operetta proved to be delightful and equal to the best work done in the same style. It disclosed the very qualities which later brought Bizet fame, and the critics think that it will survive on its own merits.

Mr. Robert Brussel, musical critic of the *Figaro* (Paris), gives a detailed account of the libretto as well as of the score. He says that the music clearly shows the influence of Mozart, Donizetti, and Rossini, and especially of "Don Pasquale," but that it is by no means merely imitative. It is not strikingly original, but it blends French subtlety and grace with Italian melodic charm. The slight plot of "Don Procopio" is as follows:

Don Procopio, an old miser, wants to marry Bettina, a young girl, the niece of Don Andronico, an absurd old gentleman who is supposed to have a substantial fortune. Bettina loves a handsome young officer, and has no intention of marrying the miser. With her brother Ernesto she conspires to thwart the uncle and his protégé. They profess great anxiety to have the marriage take place, but Ernesto manages to "confide" in Don Procopio that the talk about his sister's liberal dowry is fanciful, while Bettina skilfully plays the part not only of a terrible spendthrift, but of a capricious, violent, shrewish damsel. It does not take much of such acting to alarm Don Procopio, and he is only too glad to beat a hasty retreat. Whereupon the obstacle to the union of the ardent lovers is removed.

There are, says Mr. Brussel, reminiscences of older music as

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well as curious adumbrations of the more dramatic and significant music of "Carmen." The melodies are bright and fresh; there are spirited and humorous choruses and a brilliant march movement; above all, the orchestral accompaniment is remarkably opulent and colorful for the period and for so young a man as Bizet was at the time. Among the most pleasing numbers are: An aria of Bettina, a serenade, a love duet, a trio, and an aria by Ernesto. Bizet was not content to provide a minimum of melody; he was lavish in this respect, and there is not a "dry" scene in the whole operetta. The little work, the writer declares, should quickly establish itself as a favorite with every opera-going constituency in the musical world.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TAKING UP THE CUDGELS FOR THE SOCIETY NOVEL.

WHEN the results of the recent short-story competition instituted by *Collier's Weekly* were announced, the judges expressed their pleasure in the fact that comparatively few of the stories were "foreign" or "society" stories; and at a later date the same periodical, reviewing some novels of the day, spoke of "artificiality" as a characteristic of "society" novels *en bloc*. These two incidents have stirred Mr. Anthony Hope to a vigorous protest. Men and women of society, he argues, afford better material to the novelist than do "cowboys or destitute Polish Jews or the skippers of 'tramp' steamers," since they have all the primitive impulses and passions with "ideals of knowledge, of beauty, of freedom of thought" superadded. He confesses to a suspicion that the reviewer in *Collier's Weekly* (in which magazine Mr. Hope's protest also appears) uses the word "artificial" where he would use "civilized," and that when people clamor for the primitive "they mean something the existence of which, either to-day or at any other time, is exceedingly doubtful." The Romans, he reminds us, talked and versified of a golden age, and mankind has often dreamed with Rousseau of the "state of nature," but—

"Unfortunately knowledge comes in and the vision vanishes, or at least recedes into an inaccessible, purely hypothetical past. We read of societies the most 'primitive' known to or approachable by the apparatus of modern scientific research—American Indians before contact with the whites, some races of British India, the aborginal tribes of Australia; other instances might be given, but I do not wish to go beyond the range of my reading.

"Are these 'primitive' social organizations free from the conventionalities which affect (for good or evil) 'society' in the sense above defined? Most emphatically—no. Their social relations, their family arrangements, their marriage codes, their rules and etiquette of life are not less, but more, complicated, imperative, and all-pervading; their religious observances are more elaborate, more exacting, more time-consuming, and (relatively to their wealth) more expensive. They are more limited, more terrorized, more bound down, in a multitude of ways more shackled and fettered than we are. Why, then, are they to be dubbed—calmly and without argument—as less 'artificial'?"

So much, he says, for a brief indication of the negative side. Now for the positive:

"Man seeks causes, and (if I am not putting it too boldly) worships Life. At first (I concede this handsomely) Life means living and continuing to live—giving and endeavoring to give Life—with the pleasures attendant on these processes; the conception of the end is simple, however complicated and tortuous are the means considered best adapted to secure it. The simple is the 'natural'! And that only? Is growth 'artificial'? Has 'society' lost anything of these primitive impulses and this ruling instinct? Don't we still strive to live and to give life? Surely we do. Only we mean more by Life. We mean not merely to live, but to 'live well.' Aristotle said that many years ago. . . . . .

"To the conception of mere existence and of mere propagation we have added the ideas—and the ideals—of knowledge, of beauty, of freedom of thought, of the other things which we call civilization. We have succeeded in so controlling the forces of nature and so organizing and allotting the labors of man that many have leisure from the bare struggle for life, and have a chance (as a Document within your knowledge phrases it) of 'the pursuit of happiness.' Happiness, too, comes to mean more, to have a richer content. But is it for that reason 'artificial'? If so, the effort must be to make all men 'artificial' the masters of life, and not its slaves. That far-off ideal is not a product of the 'state of nature.'

"Any man written about in a shallow way—be he Cherokee or Khond, be he senator or millionaire, be he editor or novelist—is 'artificial.' That is, he's not a real thing at all, but a convention—a simulacrum with a label. I admit plenty of them in 'society novels'; but are there not plenty, too, among the sentimental cutthroats, the heroic, sweet-mannered homicides, and the talking-dogs of 'natural' stories?

"In truth nature is very 'artificial.' She never remains primitive nor stands still. Men and races develop or die. That's the choice. But development is not losing what you had before, but adding what you had not. So there is not less to write about, but, for him who can see it, something more. . . . . .

"The struggle is, dimly and with many relapses, toward the Rule of Reason. Bad as Fifth Avenue and Park Lane, no doubt, are in regard to the Rule of Reason, I am not disposed to admit that they are worse than the cowboys and the captains—or even the superdog—or that a study of them is inferior in human interest or more barren of enlightenment."

Mr. Norman Hapgood responds with the ready admission that "Mr. Anthony Hope's position is impregnable," but adds:

"In England the aristocracy always has been cast, in the whole structure of politics and society, for a rôle of much importance. Writers of fiction, therefore truly mirroring the world about, would give prominence to the class which in Great Britain stands, among other things, for social eminence. In this country, however, no thinker of competence, observing the little group which alone is socially conspicuous, would mistake it for a phenomenon of greater interest or importance than an equal number of other beings. Read our feebler periodicals, however, and you will find probably one-half of all the fiction set in this group of individuals. The dreamy maiden of Elberon or Duck Run creates a demand for a world of social glamour, and the novelist turns out steam yachts, automobiles, grooms, and Sherry lunches in response. The comparison we sought to make was not between civilized and barbaric, prosperous and downtrodden, or violent and refined; nor did we mean to defend other conventions as dead as the one which caused our tears."

LITERARY NOTES.

DR. DOUGLAS HYDE, in the course of a recent address at the University of California, claimed, on the authority of eminent German and Italian scholars, that "Iceland taught Europe the art of rhyming." He said further: "The earliest recorded rhymes in Europe are those in Latin, written by Augustine. He composed them while surrounded by a Celtic-speaking people in the south of Gaul. In the year 750 A.D. we find the Irish people making perfect and elaborate rhymes. It was not done in other countries for two centuries later."

"AMERICAN criticism of poetry," says the London *Academy*, "is a plant that has not yet fully blossomed; there will be more of it in the course of another hundred years or so." The English weekly goes on to suggest that "Americans for the moment are, perhaps, too busy in building up the dry bones of that enormous and wonderful country of theirs to give the best of their intellect to such a subject as literary criticism." And in proof that "there is no reproach conveyed in these remarks," it goes on to say: "In our own country great critics have been few and far between. They can be counted on the fingers of a single hand. In this department of literature we do not compare very favorably either with France or Germany."

WE have long been familiar with the idea that the Chinese have less ear for harmony than have Occidental peoples, but a theory has recently been advanced that they are really so far beyond us that we can not understand their combinations of tone. The Chinese ambassador is reported to have said that in the latest Western compositions he recognized themes and variations essentially Chinese; and in the Springfield *Republican* we read: "The Chinese were the first people in the history of the world to develop a system of octaves, a circle of fifths and a lot of other harmonical technics, back in the days when our ancestors, the European savages, had not invented even the simplest forms of melody. Whether or not we shall finally arrive at understanding and liking something that approaches the harmonious discords of the Chinese, close observers claim to have discovered among the musicians and lovers of music a steadily increasing sensitiveness to harmonies, the existence of which was formerly unknown."

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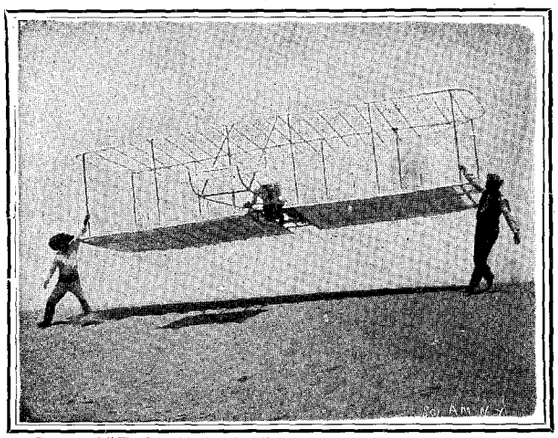
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A FLYING-MACHINE THAT FLIES.

ACCORDING to a statement sent to the Aero Club of America recently by Messrs. Orville and Wilbur Wright, these brothers have solved the problem of mechanical flying, having made an aeroplane that will travel against the wind, carrying a passenger. During the past three years they have made 160 flights averaging a mile each, but only recently for long distances at high speed. The final flight of 24⅝ miles, made on October 5 last, was longer than the 105 flights of 1904 taken all together. Says a writer in *The Scientific American* (April 7):

"The success of the Wright brothers in being the first to make free flights over considerable distances with a motor-driven machine heavier than air comes as the result of an earnest effort, made during the past six years, to learn and master the principles of gliding flight. With the results of Maxim's experiments before them, they knew that a motor-driven aeroplane could be made practical, *provided* it could be made stable. Therefore, after adopting the two-surface machine of Chanute (which consists of two superposed, rectangular, slightly-curved surfaces), they spent

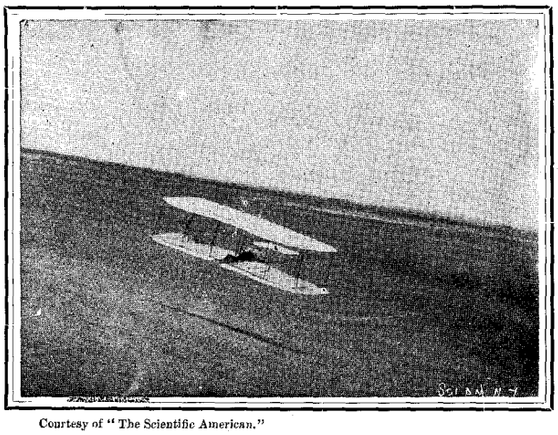


Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

ONE OF THE BROTHERS STARTING ON A LONG GLIDE.

some three years making glides and attempting to improve the stability of their machine. Their ultimate, and very brilliant, success is due mainly to the recumbent position of the operator, and to the horizontal front rudder maintaining the proper fore-and-aft stability. There may also be other patentable improvements for maintaining the transverse stability, such as a method of twisting the planes slightly at either end.

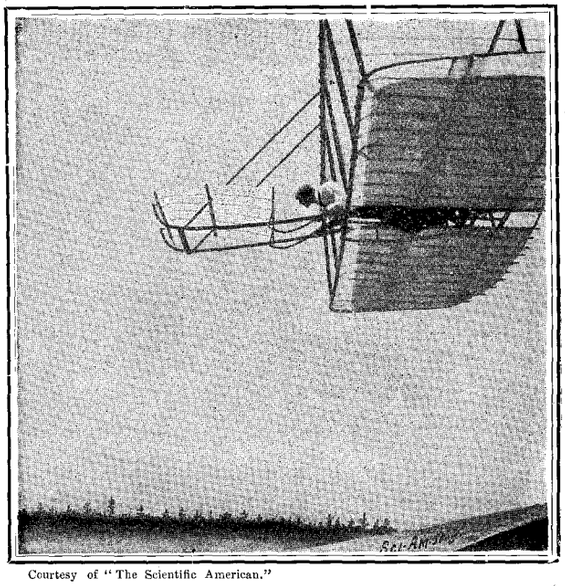
"The next step was to fit the machine with a suitable motor and



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

REAR VIEW OF THE MACHINE GLIDING DOWNHILL.

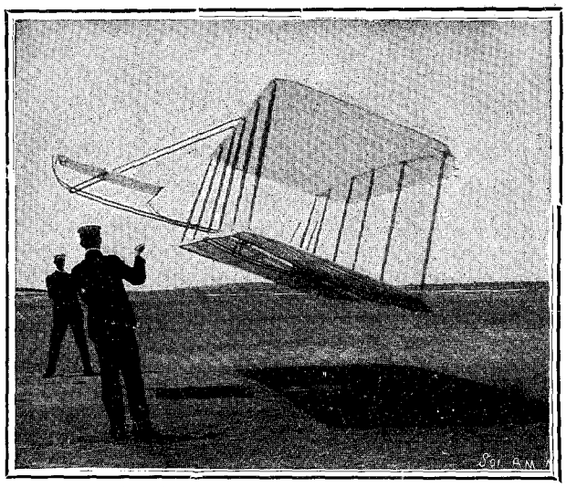
propellers. This was done the latter part of 1903, and on December 17 the first flight was made with the motor-driven machine. This flight lasted only 59 seconds, but during it the aeroplane advanced a distance of 852 feet against a 20-mile-an-hour wind. . . . In 1904 the Wrights continued their experiments with a motor-driven flyer; and on September 20 they accomplished for the first time the feat of describing a circle, while on November 9 and December 1 they made two flights of three miles each, which were the longest up to that time. In order to perfect the machine the



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

THE GLIDING MACHINE SOARING IN MIDAIR.

brothers found that they had yet to overcome 'several obscure and somewhat rare difficulties' which they had met with in their 1904 flights. Last year was therefore given up to this, and from June to October frequent flights were made above a swampy meadow eight miles east of Dayton, Ohio, in which city the Wright broth-



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

THE GLIDER FLYING AS A KITE.

ers reside. Not until the middle of September were the experimenters able to correct the obscure troubles just mentioned. As soon, however, as these were overcome, the length of the flights continued to increase, as can be seen from the following table:

Date.	Distance. Miles.	Time. Min.	Time. Sec.	Cause of Stopping.
Sept. 26	11 1-8	18	9	Exhaustion of fuel.
Sept. 29	12	19	55	Exhaustion of fuel.
Sept. 30	....	17	15	Hot bearing.
Oct. 3	15 1-4	25	5	Hot bearing.
Oct. 4	20 3-4	33	17	Hot bearing.
Oct. 5	25 1-5	38	3	Exhaustion of fuel.

"These flights were made in a rectangular or circular course about three-fourths of a mile in length. In making the last one mentioned in the table, the machine made 29.7 circuits above the field and attained an average speed of slightly more than 38 miles an hour. Taking account of the fact that on the straight parts of the course a considerably higher speed was maintained than at the

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turns, the machine very probably traveled 40 miles an hour or over when advancing in a straight line."

The meager data at hand regarding the performances of this machine seem to be due to the fact that the inventors have been trying to sell it to some foreign government. Technical experts in aeronautics have been decidedly skeptical regarding it, but *The Scientific American* states that letters written to responsible persons who have seen the flights clearly establish the following points:

(1) The flights took place in the autumn of 1905, mostly in October;

(2) The flights were from 15 to 28 miles (agreeing fairly with the Wrights' figures);

(3) The path was a closed curve, circular, elliptical, or rectangular;

(4) The aeroplane was absolutely free and unattached;

(5) The aeroplane carried a man;

(6) It left the ground after being pushed by hand along a slightly raised rail for 25 or 30 feet;

(7) The flights were sometimes in calm weather; sometimes during a light wind or even a stiff breeze of 30 miles an hour;

(8) Flight was both with and against the wind;

(9) The machine slackened speed as it stopped and alighted on a nearly even keel. The writer concludes:

"There is no doubt whatever that these able experimenters deserve the highest credit for having perfected the first flying machine of the heavier-than-air type which has ever flown successfully and at the same time carried a man. We congratulate them upon the accomplishment of this great feat, and we hope that they will soon see their way clear to give to the world, as did Maxim and Langley, some of the immense amount of valuable data which they have undoubtedly obtained while delving into the rapidly developing science of aerial navigation."

The illustrations are not of the motor-driven aeroplane, but of the "glider" that preceded it.

THE TELEPHONE KILLING THE DIALECTS.

THAT the use of the telephone is bringing about greater similarity of accent in different parts of the country and is tending so to "change the voices of the nation" that Northerner and Southerner, Easterner and Westerner, are gradually losing their characteristic intonation, is asserted by Edward J. Hall, president of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, in an interview printed in the Atlanta *Constitution*. It is stated by *The Electrical Review* (New York, April 7), which quotes and comments on Mr. Hall's remarks, that, as he was born in New Orleans, but has lived most of his life in the North, he is "sympathetic toward the South, but quickly realizes any changes which are taking place there." Mr. Hall's words, as quoted, were as follows:

"The Southern accent, too, is rapidly disappearing. There are many causes—the Southerner travels more, he uses the language of commerce to-day where twenty years ago it was the language of literature; but, above all, looms the fact that the long-distance telephone is used so much more generally and so frequently. The use of the telephone, little as the casual onlooker may think of it, is bringing all normal voices to a sameness of pitch and engrafting a similarity in enunciation. In fact, the telephone is gradually changing the voices of the nation."

On this *The Electrical Review* remarks:

"This is a rather surprising statement, and if it be true—and we do not question Mr. Hall's statement, for he is a keen and experienced observer—it must be due more to the feeling of the telephone-user that the person he is talking to is some distance away than to any necessity caused by the instrument itself. People generally are apt to raise their voices when using the telephone much higher than there is any need. Of course, when using the long-distance telephone there is greater necessity for speaking louder and more distinctly than when speaking over a local line. On the other hand, the damping effect on electric waves is much greater with voices of higher pitch than the lower ones. The bass voice should carry further than the treble.

"It is rather interesting to recall at this time a statement made some time ago, and upon which we commented at the time, that French is a better telephone language than English. If it be the case that English, with its harsh and sibilant sounds, is poorly adapted to the telephone, the frequent use which we make of this instrument may gradually bring about changes in speech. So, too, long-distance conversations, by causing the talker to exert a conscious effort in speaking, may, unconsciously, affec' his ordinary enunciation."

LESS "COMMON SENSE" WANTED IN EDUCATION.

WHAT modern education needs is more science and less "common sense"; more expert knowledge and less "practicality"—so we are assured by Prof. M. V. O'Shea, of the University of Wisconsin, in *The Popular Science Monthly* (April). "Common-sense" men, he says, always block rational progress, for they never get beneath the surface of any problem. In almost every other field of human activity the expert has a hearing; in education alone, not the truth-seeker, but the partizan, has the floor. Says the professor:

"Study the programs of educational gatherings, and note how largely they are devoted to the exploitation of mere opinion based upon incidental and shallow observation. One does not often hear a governor, say, or a college president, or a professor of Greek, or an editor of a daily paper, instructing physicians regarding the nature of disease and how it should be treated; but such persons will often dogmatically lay down the laws to teachers respecting educational values and methods. They justify themselves on the ground of superior 'common sense.' . . . . . .

"Consider what would be the situation to-day in physics or chemistry or electricity or medicine or mechanics or law, if every aspiring person in the community could set himself up as an authority in any of these fields, and he should be given a chance to disseminate his views. In these departments a man who poses as an authority without having mastered at least the rudiments of the subject he treats is cast into outer darkness without ceremony or apology; but he may be welcomed by teachers if his rhetoric is pleasing, and he claims fellowship with the 'common-sense' tribe, or if he has a reputation for greatness in some sphere of action, tho quite remote from education. Educational people have had a liking beyond other persons, perhaps, for generalities and commonplaces and oratory and hero-worship; science has not been emotional enough; it has required too precise thinking, and to appreciate it has involved too elaborate training."

Brighter days, however, are coming, Professor O'Shea comfortingly predicts. Educational authorities are showing signs of the scientific temper and are getting out of patience with "common sense." What we need is systematic research in the field of human development, which science has mostly neglected for investigation of mature forms. About the growing child, he asserts, few conclusions have been reached, and these are apt to be contradictory. He says:

"Take the current standard literature on the feeding of children, for instance, and you will find exactly opposite opinions expressed upon the most vital matters by equally 'eminent authorities'; and you will discover that we have but little on this subject which has been worked out with due regard to scientific accuracy. The trouble is that a man who may be an authority in some phase of the malfunctioning of the adult organism, but who has made no exact studies upon the developing organism, does not hesitate to dogmatize about the latter in the light of his experience with the former. . . . In physics and chemistry and agriculture and medicine and other departments there are men at work who devote all their time and energies to original investigation, and they are not coerced into forming hasty opinions in order to gratify a public demand; but it is quite different in education. The supreme need to-day in this latter department is the development of a body of

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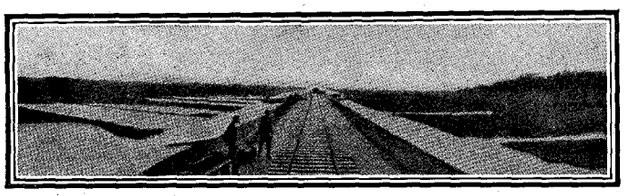
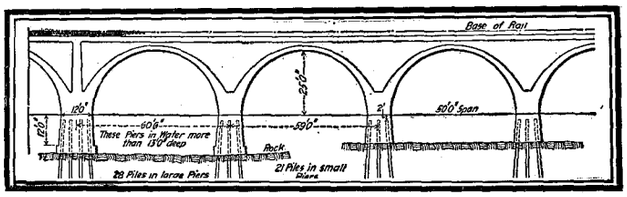


NEW TRACK SOUTH OF HOMESTEAD.
Roadbed a dredged embankment.



DETAIL OF CONCRETE-ARCH CONSTRUCTION.

investigators who will be recognized as such, and who will be protected from the importunities of the practical people about them. Taken as a whole, the universities, some of which make reasonably liberal provision for research in the physical sciences, agriculture, medicine, and the like, make no provision whatever for research in education. . . . . .

"It is worthy of remark that a country which keenly appreciates the necessity of scientific experimentation in agriculture, and carries it on very effectively, should not think it needful to provide for similar experimentation in the care and culture of human beings during the formative period. Some one may ask whether the National Bureau of Education is not an investigating institution; and the answer is that it is not intended to make, nor is it making, the slightest contribution to educational science, except in so far as the gathering of statistics regarding school attendance, the wages of teachers, the progress of new studies, as manual training and nature study and the like, may be found to bear in some way upon educational theory. It can not take the initiative in any research; it can simply report what is being done. The men who manage our educational finances have evidently imagined that since so many people are engaged in educational work they would be constantly pushing forward into the unknown, ever widening the boundaries of knowledge about human nature and the means of influencing it most effectively and economically. But it is just as reasonable to assume that practical farmers will continually develop the science of agriculture without experiment stations, or that practical doctors will develop the science of medicine without research laboratories, as to assume that practical superintendents and principals and class-room teachers will develop the science of education without special schools for investigation."

A RAILROAD INTO THE OCEAN.

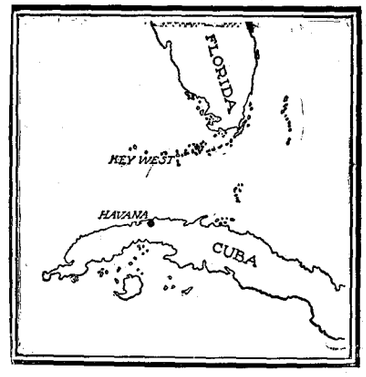
THIS is what the road now building over the Florida Keys, which has already been noticed in these pages, is called by Frederic Blount Warren, who describes the work in an article contributed to *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, May). This road will consist, Mr. Warren tells us, of more than five miles of tremendous concrete arches, and more than fifty of rock and earth embankments, over which solid Pullman trains will run into the city of Key West. The average cost of construction will be $95,000 a mile, and it is intended ultimately to ferry Pullman trains from Key West to Havana.

Says the writer:

"The concrete-arch viaducts will be the most difficult part of the work. There are four of these, aggregating 5.78 miles in length. They will be from Long Key to Conch Key (10,500 feet); across Knight's Key channel (7,300 feet); across Moser Key channel (7,800 feet); and across Bahia Honda channel (4,950 feet). The standard form of construction to be used is 50-foot reenforced concrete circular-arch spans and piers; but in some places 60-foot spans will be used. The water is from ten to thirty feet deep in most places, and the bottom is limestone; but as these waters are frequently disturbed by severe and sudden storms, much difficulty is looked for in placing the concrete. All material, including the broken stone for the concrete, must be shipped by boat from Miami. . . . . .

"The floating equipment engaged in the construction work consists of six tugs; one stern-wheel steamer; 16 barges, 25 by 100 feet; 24 barges, 30 by 100 feet; 12 barges, 20 by 80 feet; one sand dredge; one earth dredge, for filling the concrete viaducts; eight barges, 40 by 70 feet, with concrete mixers and hoists; eight pile-drivers; eight towing-launches; one despatch-boat; four quarter-boats; and 100 dingeys. This fleet will be increased as the work progresses.

"Extensive docks and terminals will be built in Key West. The present plans include the construction of one large dry-dock and ten wharves, each 800 feet long and 100 feet wide, with basins 200 feet wide between. The great piers will afford berths for forty boats 400 feet long. The depth of the water is from 20 to 40 feet.

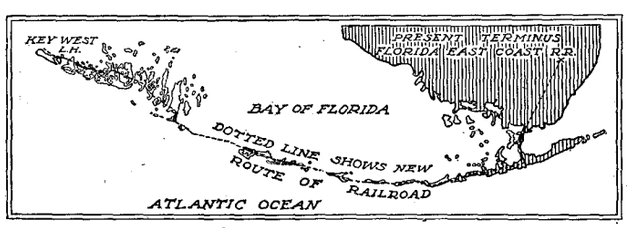


MAP SHOWING RELATIVE POSITIONS OF KEY WEST AND HAVANA.
Within a few years Pullman trains may be carried by ferry between these points.

"With these harbor facilities, Key West will almost immediately rank with New Orleans, Mobile, and Galveston as a commercial port. The importance of Key West as a southern naval base, and the weekly presence of United States naval craft, are in themselves a guaranty that the Government will maintain a good depth in the harbor and channels, allowing the entry of vessels drawing much water. . . . . .

"Three years is the time allowed for the completion and actual operation of rolling stock over the Key-West extension. Engineers who have to deal with big problems in railroad-building, and who have been informed of Mr. Flagler's plans, have unhesitatingly said that it is one of the most difficult feats to be undertaken by any transportation system in recent years. It will afford one of the most convincing examples in the entire country of the value of reenforced-concrete construction. The idea of riding for nearly a hundred miles, the greater part of the journey almost in contact with water, while but a short distance away foam-tossed combers of the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico can be seen from the car windows, is, in itself, sufficiently unique to attract passengers to the land of sunshine and flowers. . . . . .

"It has been said that E. H. Harriman regarded the Lucin cut-off across Great Salt Lake in Utah—built for the purpose of eliminating about 100 miles of track on the Union Pacific—as the monumental achievement of his life. Engineering experts,



MAP SHOWING ROUTE OF FLORIDA EAST COAST RAILWAY EXTENSION TO KEY WEST.

EARTH FILL FROM KEY WEST TO STOCK ISLAND.

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however, assert that the feat of bridging the keys is a much greater one; and economic authorities declare that no similar enterprise of modern times, with the exception of the digging of the Panama Canal, can be compared with it in commercial benefits to the United States."

SOME CURIOUS PROPERTIES OF GOLD ALLOYS.

WHAT we commonly call "gold" in the arts is always merely an alloy of gold, in which the pure metal plays a larger or smaller part according to the "fineness." The properties of such alloys are therefore of great importance, and the recent methods of micrometallography—the microscopic study of thin sections of metals treated with acids—have thrown interesting light upon them. Especially curious is the analogy that has been established between gold and steel, which is also an alloy. The alteration of qualities exhibited in the phenomenon of tempering or annealing has been shown to be common to the two substances, and to be due in both cases to alteration of internal crystalline structure. We translate below parts of an article on the subject contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, February 24) by Maxime Forest. Says this writer:

FIG. 1.—GOLD CONTAINING LEAD; BRITTLE.

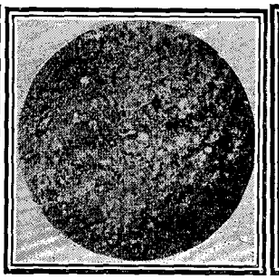

FIG. 2.—GOLD, 90 PER CENT. PURE; MALLEABLE.

FIG. 3.—GOLD, 90 PER CENT.; TEMPERED; BRITTLE.

"Gold is the most malleable and ductile of metals; it loses these valuable qualities under the influence of very small quantities of foreign substances, which take away its tenacity to such a degree that it breaks easily by bending; the fracture, instead of being of homogeneous texture, is observed to be crystalline. This brittle gold, when alloyed with pure copper—which is the form in which it is always used—retains these objectionable properties, which are even increased, and the alloy is unsuitable for the manufacture of jewelry, coin, or anything else.

"In 1868 Peligot found that traces of lead make gold brittle. Later, in 1902, Kirke Rose, of the London mint, noted that the breakage of coin in stamping was attributable to traces of tellurium, lead, or bismuth. . . . These very slight quantities of impurities, often less than one-fourth or one-half a part to the thousand, affect the malleability of pure gold very little, but when, alloyed with copper, such gold becomes unsuitable for use."

The ordinary assaying methods, we are told, do not suffice to detect such small proportions of foreign substances, but by having recourse to the new processes of micrometallography they are easily discovered. The writer goes on:

"Micrometallography enables us to differentiate clearly the structures of these alloys that appear so similar to ordinary analysis; thus, the native gold of Madagascar, very crystalline and brittle, shows nothing abnormal when treated by the usual methods of assay; but, examined under the microscope after treatment with *aqua regia*, it gives the photogram (Fig. 1) in which may be perceived very characteristic crystals separated by lines of silver chlorid. Subjected to complete chemical analysis, this gold is found to contain about one-thousandth of lead with a little silver. . . . . .

"Perfectly pure gold . . . gives a very different result (Fig. 2). It shows a mass of fine and regular points. . . . This purified gold, when alloyed with copper, gives a very malleable and ductile alloy, quite different from the useless one obtained with the native metal. It is evident that the presence of lead, even in such small amount, has modified the physical properties of the gold. If we examine microscopically, after the same treatment with *aqua regia*, gold alloyed with copper in the proportion of 900 thousandths, for example, we find a system of small crystals formed by a special combination of gold and copper. If to this alloy we add half a thousandth of lead, we transform its physical properties, and the metal thus obtained can no longer be hammered into sheets without splitting or cracking; examining it under the microscope we see that the crystals have increased in size; thus we may easily distinguish one form from the other.

"It is very difficult, industrially, to purify gold that contains such slight proportions of foreign matter. An attempt has been made in England and France to remedy the fragility of the gold by heating, and in certain cases it has been diminished by annealing at various temperatures; but sometimes the trouble has increased under this treatment, instead of being lessened, without apparent explanation.

"These thermic actions modify the internal structure of the gold alloyed with such small quantities of other metals, just as they modify the properties of steels that contain only traces of carbon or of other metals than iron. Industrial use of this fact has been made, and the photographs 2 and 3 show the difference between an alloy of gold and copper that was brittle before annealing, and the same when it had become flexible and malleable after such treatment. These show that this gold, containing 10 per cent. of copper, is comparable to 90 per cent. pure gold. If the grouping of molecules be destroyed by heating and slow cooling, the small crystals are changed into a system of polygonal crystals that are clearly seen in Fig. 3, and are identical with the crystals of gold containing lead. The gold, in fact, did contain about a half-thousandth of lead. The analogy between these forms of gold, containing traces of other metals whose constitution varies with the treatment of the metal, and steels, whose properties change under similar conditions, is curious and noteworthy. These phenomena, which can be studied only by the methods of micrometallography, may lead to practical and useful applications."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY OUR TELEPHONE SERVICE BEATS EUROPE'S.

WHY have we a more extended and efficient telephone system than European countries? That this is a fact is attested by much evidence. An explanation is essayed by Herbert Laws Webb, writing in the Engineering Supplement of *The Times* (London, March 28). First and foremost, he says, the telephone in Europe is generally under government control, and, whether for this reason or some other, it has never been treated there "as a legitimate business enterprise." For instance, during the last seven or eight years our city telephone lines have been entirely reconstructed, owing to the discovery of a practical plan of operation by a central battery system, in which the working apparatus and power supply are concentrated at the central station. This entails much new plant and large expenditures; and in Europe it is proceeding but slowly. In London the lines are being gradually reconstructed and almost every Continental country except France has begun the same work; yet no "general and complete reequipment of the telephone system, bringing the service to uniformly high efficiency in all places, such as was long ago effected in America," has been undertaken in any European country. The writer goes on:

"Why is this? No observer can be three days in an American city without noting that the telephone service is a highly developed part of the current machinery of business and social life, that the use made of it is prodigious, that its efficiency and regularity are of a high order, and that it is employed by almost all classes of the community. No traveler who has also roamed over Europe can have failed to note that it is only in America that the telephone service has reached this high pitch of development, efficiency, and popularity. No sane person, traveler or stay-at-home, will deny

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that, the telephone service being absolutely and beyond compare the quickest and most direct means of communication, a highly developed and efficient telephone service is of great value to every active community as a time- and labor-saver, as an economizer in production and distribution, even as a saver of life and property. Therefore, why does Europe lag?

"Broadly speaking, the reason for the wide gulf between the position of the telephone service in America and that which it occupies in Europe lies in the difference of the attitude of the public—and of the representatives of the public—of the two continents toward the telephone service. In America the telephone service has been treated as a friend, or as a promising youngster capable of effecting vast improvement in the conduct of affairs. No artificial restrictions have been imposed to hinder its development, and neither the telephone managers nor the public have put the question of cost before the question of efficiency. The American telephone manager has always gone, 'bald-headed' (one might say in speaking of Americans), for efficiency in all respects—in construction and equipment, in maintenance and operation, and in general organization. The American public, altho occasionally it has grumbled about prices, has in the main always been willing to pay for efficiency, and has preferred this quality, even at relatively high charges, to merely low prices without high efficiency.

"In Europe the telephone service has never been treated as a legitimate business enterprise and has never had a fair field. From the very beginning it has been treated as a mere offshoot of the telegraph—which it is not—and it has occupied the position of Cinderella in the family of methods of communication placed under government control. As a result, not only have all sorts of harassing restrictions inseparable from bureaucratic control been brought to bear, but telephony as a science, telephone engineering as a specialty, and telephone administration as a distinct branch of organized effort have been neglected.

"Those in control of government monopolies have not treated the telephone administration as a business, have not learned its capabilities, and have not developed it actively and scientifically themselves; while they have refused a free hand to others willing to do all these things. As a result the public of European countries have not had the opportunity to learn what an efficient and highly developed service really means, and have come to look at the telephone service from a wrong point of view—from the point of view of price alone. High efficiency and wide development are far more important to the community as a whole than the particular amount charged for a special class or quantity of service."

HOW FROST KILLS PLANTS.

IT will probably be news to most readers that "frost-bitten" plants die not because of cold, but of dryness; yet this appears to have been shown by recent investigations. K. M. Wiegand, of Cornell University, who writes in *The Plant World* (February) on "The Occurrence of Ice in Plant Tissue," tells us that the interior of such plants is always filled with ice crystals, which lie around and between the cells, not within them; and that to form these crystals water is abstracted from the cells, drying them up and killing the plant. The older theory that death was due to the rending and crushing of the cells by internally formed ice, which dates back to the Greek philosophers and was first stated in modern terms by Buffon, is asserted by Mr. Wiegand to be quite untenable. He says:

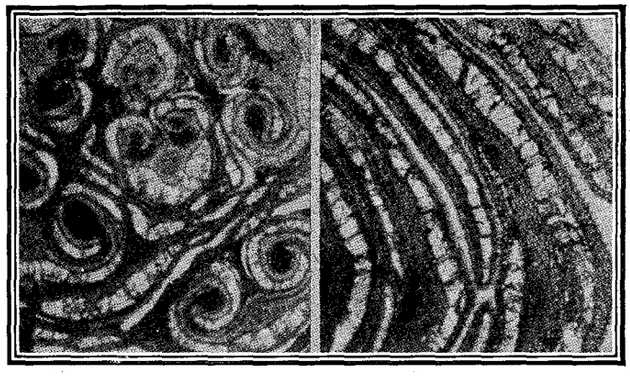
"It has been found . . . that in no case can the death of any plant be traced directly to absolute cold alone at temperatures below the freezing-point. At present there seems little if any evidence that death is due to shock, over-stimulation, or any other action of cold which might produce the so-called 'cold rigor,' altho there are several cases yet unexplained by the drying theory. It may well be that in these and other cases additional secondary changes are produced. . . . If death were due to shock we should have to assume a special sensitive point at a temperature a few degrees below freezing, which is unlikely, especially since the frequent death at this temperature can be more easily explained in another way. Most plants are killed by the first ice formation within the tissue. If they survive this, a considerably lower temperature is required to kill them, or they may be capable of enduring any degree of cold. It has been demonstrated by means of orchids, the sap of which turns blue when the cell is killed, and *Ageratum*, which gives off a peculiar odor under similar circumstances, that, in the case of delicate tissues at least, death occurs when the ice formation has progressed to a certain extent, and bears no relation whatever to the thawing out, as was once supposed. Death seems due to the actual withdrawal of water to form ice, not to the cold. The ice formation dries out the cells, and the plant suffers therefore from drought conditions. Every cell has its critical point, the withdrawal of water beyond which will cause the death of the cell, whether by ordinary evaporation or by other means. It may be supposed that the delicate structure of the protoplasm necessary to constitute living matter can no longer sustain itself when too many molecules of water are removed from its support. In the great majority of plants this point lies so high in the water content that it is passed very soon after the inception of ice formation, hence the death of so many plants at this period. Others may be able to exist with so little water that a very low temperature is necessary before a sufficient quantity is abstracted to cause death. From some plants enough water can not be extracted by cold to kill them. This explanation seems the most plausible one so far advanced to account for death by freezing."

In conclusion, the principal points of his paper are summarized by the writer as follows:

"The older idea that the ice forms within the cell, and thus causes death by rupturing the wall, has been shown to be erroneous.

"Except in a few cases, ice forms invariably in the intercellular spaces, unless the cooling is more rapid than usually occurs in nature.

"The ice masses produced in the spaces are often large lenticular structures. These are composed of ice prisms side by side in two layers. Superficial ice crusts, and those produced on damp soil, are similar to those in the tissue, but composed of only one layer of crystals. These crystals grow only by additions at the end in contact with the tissue.



SECTIONS OF FROZEN BUDS OF POPLAR AND LILAC, SHOWING ICE BETWEEN LAYERS OF TISSUE.

"The water of which the crystals composed is almost pure.

"The cells of frozen tissue, except when strong and woody, are always in a more or less collapsed condition.

"Much more ice is separated from the tissues to form ice at temperatures just below where freezing begins than at lower temperatures. As the temperature falls the quantity separated per degree becomes constantly less and less.

"In rather dry tissues, as in some winter buds for instance, a temperature as low as 0° F. or even −10° F. may be required before ice crystals can be readily seen in the tissue.

"As far as the protoplasm is concerned, this is a drying process, and it seems very likely that death from freezing is usually, if not always, due to the drying out of the protoplasm beyond its critical water content."

"It has been declared, on apparently good authority," says *The Electrical Review*, "that the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company has transmitted across the Atlantic ocean 572 words by wireless telegraphy. It is understood that some 1,000 words were sent to Dursey Head, from the station at Coney Island. Out of the 1,000 words the above number were received."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

AN "OFFICIAL INSULT" TO AMERICAN CATHOLICS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S "Man with the Muck-rake" speech was not the only sensation furnished by the laying of the corner-stone of the House office building on April 14 in Washington. The event has stirred up a tumult in the religious world as well. Because the ceremony was largely a Masonic one—the corner-stone being laid by Mr. Walter A. Brown, Grand Master of Masons of the District of Columbia, and the Masonic lodges forming the procession—*The New World* of Chicago, a leading Catholic paper of the Middle West, protests with a vehemence that may be surprising to many who have not realized the antagonism existing even in this country between Roman Catholicism and Freemasonry. The editor of *The New World* pictures the announcement of the program as falling "like a thunderbolt from the blue sky on the 15,000,000 of American Catholics who had learned to look upon President Roosevelt as the fearless champion of the equal rights which the Constitution guarantees to all American citizens." Every Catholic whose soul has not been debauched by commercialism, he asserts, loathes Freemasonry, which has crippled the church in France by its "diabolical influence," has "robbed Catholic priests of the elementary rights of free citizens in Catholic Mexico," and has been chiefly instrumental in producing the present "perturbed conditions" in the South American republics. The suggestion that in the United States at least Freemasonry is harmless reminds him of the Irish legend of Finn MacCool's giant son, "who, when he had been taunted in his childhood with being unable to bite through the bars of a gridiron, responded: 'I am growing to it.'" Evidently oblivious to the fact that Mr. Roosevelt is himself a Mason, the writer continues:

"Mr. President: Is it credible that any taint of bigotry still lingers as a result of early associations in your chivalrous soul? Perish the thought! Do you tremble, as Napoleon III., whom Victor Hugo denominated Napoleon the Little, is said to have trembled, before the might of this aggressive, conscienceless, and inveterate foe of free institutions as well as of the Catholic Church? You who braved the enmity and hatred of the all-powerful trusts; you who dared to defy all precedent when you compelled a settlement of the Pennsylvania coal strike; you who, in the interests of the world's peace, thrust yourself uninvited—with happiest results—between Russian and Japanese during the recent war; you who waved the olive branch between Moor and German and Frenchman at the Algeciras Conference; you who, even now, according to a well-founded rumor, are ready to seize the closed coal-mines, even at the risk of impeachment, rather than suffer the industries of the nation to become paralyzed—you could not be intimidated by the vain threats of political extinction uttered by this infamous organization. What man dares, you dare, and your impregnable strength lies in your own character and the love and loyalty of the masses who have learned to idolize you and to confide in you. *The New World* more than any other newspaper in the nation has systematically held you up to its readers as the ideal American citizen 'without fear and without reproach.' Shall we in the future have to render homage to the Roosevelt of a former date, to an unblurred image in our memory, as the Irish people strove to picture to themselves the great Irish Tribune, O'Connell, in his meridian glory, before he learned to subordinate his lofty ideals to compromise and expediency? The Catholics of the United States, increasing as they are in geometrical ratio, will for generations believe that you could have and should have averted this goading outrage upon Catholic sentiment.

"We know that there are in Washington certain administration Catholics; men of superior and patronizing airs, knaves, hypocrites, and smooth-tongued liars, in whose pigmy minds the cockle of worldliness has choked every seed of genuine Catholicity, who are poisoning the wells of information for you. . . . The vast body of American Catholics repudiates them and all their pomps. Every enlightened Catholic abhors back-stair politicians. The church no longer dwells in the catacombs. We claim the rights of citizenship in the open, public, and manly fashion that becomes the dignity of citizens of a free nation. Let us grant, Mr. President, for the sake of argument, that Catholic abhorrence of Freemasonry is a gratuitous prejudice. Are not even the honest prejudices of 15,000,000 citizens in a democratic commonwealth entitled to consideration and respect? Have not the Catholics on every battle-field in the country established their right to the largest measure of citizenship by shedding their blood copiously for the liberty, integrity, and honor of the nation? When the United States went to war with Spain, a Catholic country, did any section of the people respond so cheerfully to the call of patriotism as your Catholic fellow-citizens? When you proved in storming San Juan that your heroism in the field was equal to your sagacity and foresight in the councils of the nation, did you not find Catholics in the posts of greatest danger by your side? Will you, Mr. President, force the Catholics of the United States, hitherto your most loyal comrades in every crisis of your life, into active opposition to you in the future?"

The New World further predicts that the Federation of Catholic Societies "will infallibly sound the tocsin," and adds: "All their Catholic fellow citizens, with the exception of the devitalized specimens that hover around the White House or lobby in the Capitol, with no asset or influence except their own unlimited egotism, may be trusted actively to protest against the most notorious official insult that has ever been leveled in the United States against their church."

A NEW VIEW OF FUTURE PUNISHMENT.

IMAGINARY pictures of the world of lost souls have been common from the time of Dante, but it has remained for this commercial age to give us a "business man's" idea of it. That is what Mr. Arthur Richard Rose does for us in a new volume that bears the rather remarkable title of "A Common-sense Hell." The writer declares that the pulpits of America to-day address themselves largely to women, that "the average business man does not go to church in this age," consequently, being himself no doubt of the latter number, he stays at home and produces a conception of hell that is designed to appeal to the man of common sense. Pulpit and pew alike will probably be interested to know the result of such a line of thought. His book is addressed "to those who earnestly desire to retain the Bible as the basis of their faith, and yet are perturbed and distressed by certain seeming contradictions in its teachings." He is on the side of orthodoxy to the extent of declaring that he does not "for one moment" believe "that there exists no hell where sinful souls will be punished after death for the sins committed in the body. . . . But it is not a hell of fire, nor is it a necessarily eternal punishment for any one soul." Hell itself is eternal, he explains, "because sinners will always be dying and going to that place or into that stage of existence and some will probably always continue to sin there." He is unconcerned as to whether hell is a place or a state of existence. He strips his condemned soul of all physical attributes, but declares that "he can still think, remember, reason, reflect, aspire, hope, despair, and, in fact, exercise all the purely *mental* emotions." He presents an imaginary picture of hell through the medium of one who has been a resident and learned something of its nature. Such an one is addressing the bewildered mind of a new arrival, and says:

"We know not even where we are in relation to other parts of the universe. There is no sun, nor moon, nor stars, nor locality for us. We know not whether hell is a place or a mere stage of existence. For us it has no metes nor bounds. For us it is as wide as the universe itself. We simply know that we exist in company with one another and we can communicate our thoughts to one another, but as to our future, we know no more for certain than we did when we were on earth."

The speaker pictures the prostration of spirit such as the prisoner condemned for life feels. To this is added "the paucity of

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means for improving or even maintaining one's present moral condition," and "the terrible power which the great mass of bitter, hating, and malevolent minds, gathered here," has to depress and degrade others. Communication is carried on by thought-transference, says the ghostly speaker, adding, "and that which we used to call hypnotism and which was done with an effort on earth, is oftentimes done unconsciously here and can be accomplished with ease when a dozen or a score or a hundred combine to overpower one other mind." Brevity of the earthly life, continues the ghostly speaker, did not give opportunity to demonstrate fully "the *intensifying* tendency of all vices when *long* practised." "Here you feel it in all its dreadful perfection."

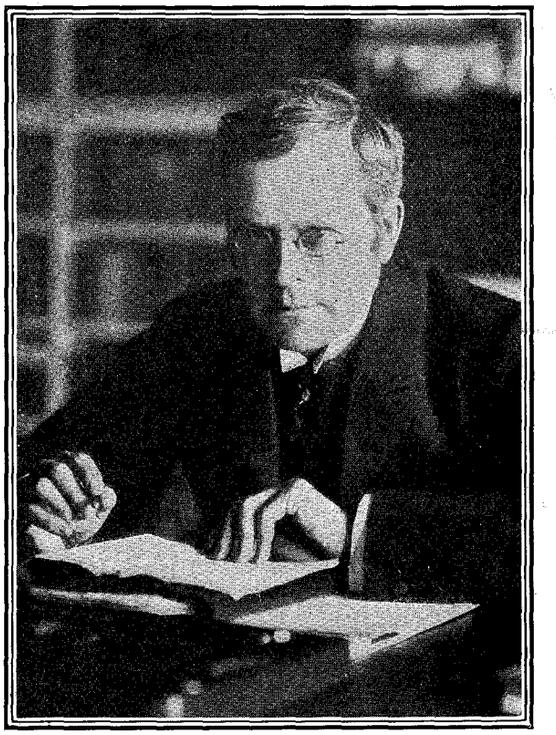
The imaginary speaker declares that a majority of the souls in hell cling to the belief that their punishment is to be eternal because they thought so on earth. With no hope of salvation they "have not even any hope of death." This despair "hinders them from making any effort to improve themselves." There are, however, those who "by long years of discussion, reflection, and observation of the mental condition" of their fellows in hell, have come to the conclusion that the law of "the increased tendency" will apply to the practise of virtue even in hell as well as to vice. They are not "unanimous" as to whether a being "who has, by the practise of many virtues so elevated his nature that he is fitted to enter heaven" has a *right* to enter there "by reason of the sacrifice and death of Christ." They *are* "unanimous in believing that each man *must make his own soul fit* for entry into heaven, before it can either claim the right of entry from God or expect the grace of entry to be extended to it by God." But the condemned soul is limited in the practise of those redeeming virtues through having no body. Thus the case is stated:

"It is true that those virtues . . . can be practised to a *certain limited extent* without a body, and in that fact lies our hope of escape from this state of existence, but if you will think it over you will see that all of them could be practised *much more frequently* if we had *bodies*. Take honesty, for instance. It was always easy to be honest when there was nothing to gain by deceit and nothing to lose by candor. What could you gain here by lying to or cheating your fellows? Devotion to a person or cause is much more easy to maintain when something is to be gained thereby, than when suffering, persecution, poverty, disgrace, hunger, thirst, blows, prison, are to be endured because of it. Who will do you harm here if you practise devotion? The same remark applies to the rôle of peacemaker here. You can only *advise* peace here, and advice was always the easiest thing to give away that we had on earth. Obedience is good discipline when it involves carrying out a distasteful or onerous command. Who will give you commands here? You can be as gentle as you like here, but how could you be rough? What will you be diligent at? At thinking? Some of the laziest men on earth were constant thinkers. What difficulties or dangers will you preserve in the face of it? Will you be tolerant of the habits or beliefs of those you can not control? Of course you will, but it would have been better to have practised tolerance on earth toward those you did control. Love works its highest good on that man who sacrifices most for it. What will you sacrifice here? Justice goes out from the powerful to the weak. You are no stronger than the rest of us now. Pity, sympathy, piety, in the abstract, never did much to elevate that man on earth who never let his sympathy, pity, piety, lead to the performance of any active benevolence upon the objects of his pity or sympathy. Moreover, and above all, you would be practising those virtues, on those *rare* occasions when you could find a chance to do so without a body to provide opportunities for you, with a really selfish motive—the redemption of your own individual soul from hell; and selfishness sinks and degrades the soul more surely than any other vice; more than the practise of a few somewhat colorless and passive virtues could offset."

Such a "common-sense hell" as the foregoing depicts, the author believes, will "exculpate God from the charge of being a monster of vindictive cruelty, while at the same time full recognition is given to the fact that sin must be punished with a degree of severity which will impel the sinner to seek to avoid that punishment with all his energy."

AGAINST SECULARIZING EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

"THE icy blasts of sectarian tenets" have proved a serious embarrassment to Mr. Augustine Birrell, president of the British Board of Education, in his efforts to frame a new education act which shall prove satisfactory to the various religious elements in England. The Conservative measure of 1902 aroused the Nonconformist element to rebellion in the form of "passive resistance," or refusal to pay rates for the support of schools controlled by the Established Church. Mr. Birrell's new bill is meeting with its strongest opposition from the Catholics. If the new bill becomes law, the present denominational voluntary schools, if they wish to receive government grants, will have to become public schools, and be satisfied with the same undenominational religious teaching as is now given in other public schools. Religious education, we are told, may be given in the schools taken over by the educational authorities on two mornings a week, but not by the regular staff and not at public expense. The bill is criticized as leading to the secularization of the schools. The opposition, however, is so predominantly supplied by the Catholic interests that, as Mr. Cruse, speaking for a Catholic delegation which waited upon Mr. Birrell, said: "If it were not for the clear and determined stand we have taken in this matter there would be practically *no* schools problem before the country to-day." If the Catholics were willing to waive their claims, said Mr. Cruse, "nine-tenths of the troubles of the president of the Board of Education would be lifted from his shoulders." "Purely secular education for our children," he added, "would outrage our most cherished convictions." The London *Tablet* (Roman Catholic) further quotes him as saying, amid laughter, "It may be a surprise, but even Catholics have a conscience—it is not a Nonconformist monopoly." Even a secular paper like the London *Outlook* speaks of the bill as "secularizing national education and endangering the spiritual development of the rising generation," and laments that "the future is likely to see an extension of the influence of those



MR. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL,

Who, as president of the British Board of Education, has brought "the icy blasts of sectarian tenets" about his ears by his new Education bill.

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who appear to regard little children as empty vessels for the reception of secular instruction, with perhaps the grace of selected chapters of the Bible read without comment or conviction." The Catholic papers in this country and in Canada watch the situation with interest. In *The Catholic Register* (Toronto) we read:

"The battle in England thickens. Catholics are rallying with all the force possible from their numbers, the justice of their cause, and the determined energies of conviction. It is no mere clerical standard unfurled, it is the stern demand of earnest Catholic parents. One of these, Mr. Augustine Watts, of London, England, comes out with a very strong letter in which he eloquently and briefly explains Catholic education, and utters a warning to the men in power: 'That the first hand laid sacrilegiously on a Catholic school, the first violator of a Catholic family, the first attendance officer who attempts to drag a Catholic child to a non-Catholic school will meet with a resistance which nothing but instant redress or brute force can resist.'"

The Catholics of England, continues the same paper, "burn with indignation at the slightest breath of any intention to take from them or from their children the priceless jewel of their faith." We read further:

"For thirty-two years the Catholics of England contributed their share and never claimed any portion of the amount raised by local rates, let it go, as this writer puts it, 'to feed the bird which is now seeking to push Catholics from the nest.' Religious tests for teachers are a necessity arising from the very nature of man, and which no government can abolish. Catholic parents can not entrust their children to the care of teachers who either disbelieve, or are indifferent to, those lessons of religion, precept, example, and every other object the teacher is called upon to inculcate. Not only do men differ upon religion, but upon nearly every other subject—history, physiology, biology, the origin of life. It is impossible to talk about common ground in religion. Our religion is a whole; it has no parts. It is the seamless robe which no one can be allowed to tear asunder. It is the perfect body of the Bride of Christ, and you shall not break a bone of it. Mr. Watts, in order to convince the Government that this is the view of the Catholic laity throughout the country, suggests that each Catholic write to the president of the Board of Education that he wishes his children to attend a school recognized by his bishop as a Catholic school and no other."

SABATIER'S ANALYSIS OF THE RELIGIOUS CRISIS IN FRANCE.

PROBABLY the most noteworthy work called forth by the radical church innovations in France is the volume of 106 pages, entitled "Apropos de la Séparation des Eglises et de l'Etat" (Paris, Fischbacher) by the famous Paul Sabatier, the author of the classic "Life of Francis d'Assisi." Naturally a Protestant savant who is the leading authority in the country on the Catholicism of the Middle Ages, will say something worth hearing when passing judgment on the Catholicism of the day. This book is divided into three parts: (1) The origin of the crisis; (2) the present status of the Catholic Church in France; (3) the consequences of the rupture of the Concordat. France, he says, is now breaking not only with the Church of Rome, but with all the churches. He asserts, moreover, that "it is not dogma which has destroyed the Church of France, but politics." From this new work we quote the following passage stating some of the causes contributing to the present situation:

"To sum up the whole present crisis in a word, it can be fairly stated that France is now breaking not only with the Church of Rome, but with all churches; and this crisis is the normal and necessary outcome of the democratic laization that has been going on for years. In reality, the crisis reaches back in its roots to the Catholic reactionary tendencies during the seventh decade of the last century. Pope Leo XIII. had advised the Catholics to come to an understanding with the Republic, but the Catholics refused to accept this advice and would be more Catholic than the head of the Church himself. One of the results of this condition of affairs is that at present there are not two parties in France, but two entirely contradictory conceptions of the world and of life; and such a struggle as is going on here, the world has never before seen. On the one side stand the ultra-Assumptionists with the famous 'Croix' as their belligerent exponent, and also what they call 'the good press'; on the other stands the Democracy, which has become more and more aggressive since 1870, and this party insists upon popular education that is both obligatory and non-religious. Through the deceptions practised by leading protagonists of the cause of the Church in the Leo Taxil and the Diana Vaughn swindle as also through the Dreyfus affair, France has reached the conclusion that the people of the country have been thoroughly deceived by the clericals. It is true that the clericals are not the church, but this distinction the people at large do not make."

In regard to the consequences of the abrogation of the Concordat, Sabatier offers some interesting predictions. We read:

"Abbé Loisy, the protagonist of a modern type of theology and of an evangelical life in the church, has met with great favor in many Catholic circles, and a new movement in his favor will no doubt become a decided factor in the new church life of France. Some other abbés, notably Dabry, Lemère, Naudet, Houtin, Delahaye, and even laymen like Le Roy, have recently written works so liberal in their tendencies as to lead the Jesuit Pater Portalie to exclaim, 'This is the end of Catholicism!' But these works are only the signs of a new Catholicism that is developing within the old church of France. We have no reason to look for a new heresy or a schism. All those, be they anticlerical or Protestant, who think that the new turn of affairs in France will bring new recruits to their side are completely mistaken. Something more organic than all this is taking place, something that lies deeper than the movement of the 'Former Priests.' Protestantism has no reason to believe that France will as a consequence become more Protestant. Le Roy and the new journal recently started in Lyons, called *Demain*, go much further than Protestantism. Le Roy declares: 'The mere idea of a dogma is an offense to us. At bottom I do my own thinking, and no authority can think for me.' *Demain* asserts: 'Catholic France is constantly becoming less and less Christian. It will indeed preserve its religious form; but the baptized vessel is daily losing more and more its spiritual and ethical contents. The Christianity of France must sever its connection with all reactionary tendencies, in the intellectual and also in the social and political departments. The critical spirit has found its way into all spheres of thought and life, and nothing can resist it. In our estimation every truth that is demonstrated to be such is an orthodox truth.'"

Sabatier, in discussing these and similar utterances concludes: "If among these priests and freethinkers a prophet with overflowing heart and flowing speech should arise, then we will all see in this country an awakening of faith which has never been seen elsewhere. It will be something greater than even the Reformation of the sixteenth century."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Southwestern Presbyterian (New Orleans) publishes the following pointed editorial note: "When a law is violated, men say it is 'broken.' That is a mistake. The law is intact. It is the sinner that is 'broken.'"

THE Sunday-school, declares Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, is the greatest institution in America. In a recent speech before a Brooklyn Sunday-school he is reported to have said: "I do not say that the Bible should be taught in the public schools, but I do say that it is not taught there. Neither is it taught in the pulpit or in our homes. If the Bible is studied at all it is in the Sunday-school, and for that reason it is the greatest institution in America."

THE Episcopal Church in Canada is again troubled, at least in the columns of its religious press, over the question of prayers for the dead. Many letters on the subject are appearing in *The Canadian Churchman*. From one of these we quote: "There is, it is quite evident, an effort on the part of some clergy in the Canadian Church to introduce prayers for the departed. The letters in your columns prove that there is some sort of organized propaganda at work in Canada. . . Prayers for the dead are illegal in the public services of the Church of England. Such prayers were included in the first Prayer Book of King Edward, but have been deliberately omitted in all subsequent revisions."

BY an exhaustive study of the parentage of every person born since the Reformation whose name appears in the British Dictionary of National Biography, Bishop Weldon has compiled some interesting figures regarding the sons of the clergy. Writing in *The Nineteenth Century* he points out that among those who had attained distinction in various departments of the national life, 1,270 were the sons of ministers, 510 were the sons of lawyers, and 350 the sons of doctors. "It is to be set down to the honor of ministerial homes," says *The Presbyterian* (Toronto), "that no other source has made so large a contribution to the learning, energy, and honor of Great Britain."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

HOW GERMANY LIKES THE RESULT AT ALGECIRAS.

COMMENTING on William II.'s maladroit telegram to Count Goluchowski, wherein the Morocco Conference was called a duel at which Austria acted as his faithful second, the London *Times* recalls the saying of the French statesman, "Better walk eleven miles than write a letter." But if Algeciras is considered by the Kaiser a mortal combat in which he triumphed, the German press are divided in their opinions. Of course the Socialists claim that Prince von Buelow's policy has proved a failure, and the *Vorwaerts* (Berlin) declares:

UNCLE SAM LEADS THE ORCHESTRA.

They have got into harmony at last, but it remains to be seen how Morocco will like the music!

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

"France has obtained all that she desired in the matter of the police and the bank, and has made none but purely nominal concessions. The result of the Emperor's policy in Morocco has been a year-long menace of war to Germany, ending in her complete isolation among the European Powers."

The *Tageblatt*, of Berlin, commenting upon the telegrams of congratulation sent to the Powers represented at Algeciras by the Kaiser, who, however, left Italy unnoticed, says that no insult was intended, and adds that the Government at Rome suffers from an evil conscience in so interpreting the omission. It remarks:

"Italy had better remember that the lead on the European Continent is claimed as a right by Germany, and this is especially true of Central Europe. Italy owes her union and her present independence mainly to the foreign policy of this country, and accordingly has more reason than any other member of the Triple Alliance to cultivate the active friendship and alliance of Germany."

The Pangermanistic *Tageszeitung* (Berlin) thinks the Emperor's felicitations were unwarranted, and observes that the Conference "began with a flourish of trumpets and ended in a fizzle," and adds:

"The principle of internationalism has been established to the palpable advantage of France, and if the establishment of an understanding between Germany and that country was looked for as an outcome of the meeting, recent expressions of French opinion prove how illusory was such a hope. The Conference is over, thank goodness, but Germany has no reason for sounding its praises."

The Italian papers *Tribuna* (Rome) and *Osservatore Romano* speak very guardedly of the result of the Conference. They agree that the protocol leaves the international situation very much as it was, excepting that the hope has been created that the Franco-German relations will hereafter not only be freed from their past tension, but become more correct and more cordial. The official *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) is elated over an agreement which will prevent France from overreaching the other Powers. In its own words:

"The internationalization has been made effective in every direction; in the regulations for the granting of state contracts, in the arrangements for the control of the state bank, and in the much-disputed question of the organization of the police. The officers of the police will be French and Spaniards, the rank and file will be Moors, the general inspector probably a Swiss, and over him again there will be the international diplomatic corps in Tangiers. It thus appears to be impossible for France to make use of the police as a means of jockeying the other Powers out of their share of the commerce or as a means of preparing for French territorial acquisitions.

"In making all these matters international, Germany has accomplished all it sought to do, whereas otherwise within a short period Morocco would have been 'Tunisified,' a word characteristically used first of all not by German, but by French journals. By settling all these affairs upon an international basis, the peaceful development of the trade of all nations having economic interests in Morocco has been assured. This economic competition, it is true, can not be expected to proceed entirely without friction, but the comprehensive and careful measures of the Conference have provided a guaranty that such possible friction will not lead to the serious complications which might otherwise have been anticipated, had the Conference never been held or had it not been able to bring about an international agreement."

The fear felt in some quarters that Germany would resent the victory of France at Algeciras, perhaps to the point of war, seems effectually laid at rest by the expressions of German public sentiment that fill the newspapers of the Empire. A return to the policy of Bismarck is advocated, by which the French development of Morocco will not be hindered by further German interference. The Liberal *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), as well as the most powerful political organ of North Germany, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, both assume an attitude of the warmest kindliness toward France. In short, the whole future relation of France and Germany is placed in the hands of France, and Michel humbly flings

THE BLACK EYE OF ALGECIRAS.

"Ah, ha, boys, didn't I do them up!"

—*Jugend* (Munich).

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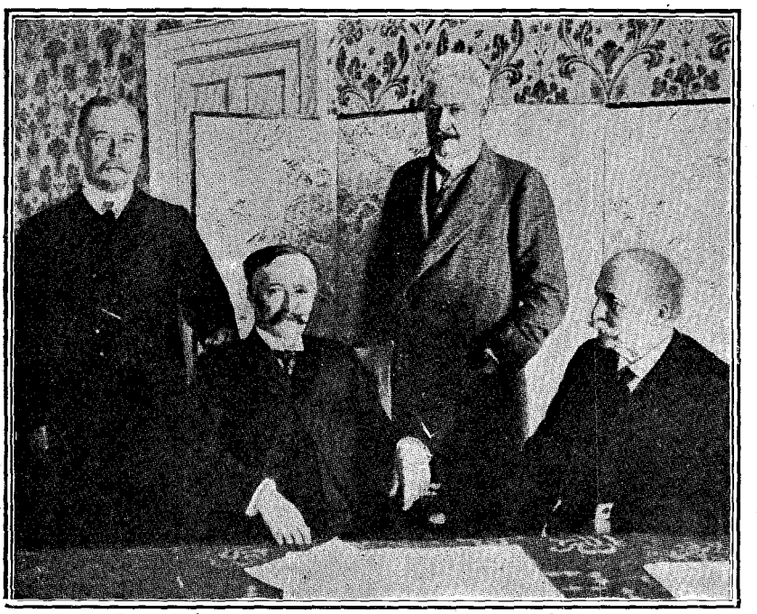

French Delegates.
Messrs. Regnault and Revoil.

German Delegates.
Count von Tattenbach and Mr. Radowitz.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PROOF OF RECONCILIATION.

The four diplomatic antagonists, who would not consent to be grouped together before the camera until the agreement at Algeciras had brought peace to Europe.

himself at the feet of Marianne. The *Vossische Zeitung* says, as if hoping for the best, yet fearing the worst:

"Mr. Von Radowitz expressed a hope that the understanding reached at Algeciras would be followed by the establishment of an *entente*, firm and friendly, between Germany and France. There is no one in Germany who does not cherish this hope; altho some people hesitate to believe that after a year of such strained relations, and after the bitterness of the recent negotiations, an *entente cordiale* can be at once established between these two great countries."

The *Nachrichten* observes:

"To our mind the solution of the problem is to be found, as Bismarck formulated it, as follows: We must not attack the rights of others, and must seize only what has not been appropriated by others, if it be at the same time suitable for our object. If Germany is willing that her foreign policy be conducted on these principles, who will aver that France would refuse her cooperation as far as her other alliances and friendships permit her to do so?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A LABOR VICTORY IN PARLIAMENT.

THE mass of the British people are behind the Labor party, we are assured by the London *Outlook*, in favoring the bill to exempt labor-unions from suits for damages caused by strikes. It is now five years since the celebrated Taff Vale decision made strikes almost impossible by taking more than $100,000 from the treasury of the Amalgamated Engineers and handing it over to the Taff Vale Railway Company for strike damages. If every strike was to cost a union $100,000, they were plainly too expensive to indulge in. Now, however, the Labor party and their sympathizers are in the saddle, and the House of Commons has just favored, by the rousing vote of 416 to 66, a bill providing "that an action shall not be brought against a trade-union for the damage sustained by reason of the action of a member or members of such trade-union." The Labor organs are naturally jubilant over this victory; but the bulk of the British press, which have little sympathy with the trade-unions, believe a great mistake is being made, and overwhelm the Premier with reproaches for abandoning the ministerial bill, which was a milder measure, and adopting this one proposed by Mr. Hudson, the Socialist railroad hand who received the second largest majority in the kingdom in the recent election. Some papers are urging the House of Lords to defeat this radical measure, but *The Outlook*, quoted above, altho it would like to see the bill killed, declares in a striking editorial that "if the House of Lords commits itself to a struggle with the people upon a direct labor issue, it will ruin its power to intervene with effect upon subsequent imperial and educational questions, and it may imperil its existence."

Frederic Harrison defends the measure as follows in *The Positivist Review* (London):

"There are two grounds on which I justify what, on the face of it, is a somewhat strong demand. First, an exceptional law is required to meet the exceptional and peculiar character of trade-unions. They are not corporations; they are not organized trading societies at all. They are loose and casual benefit clubs, worked, not by business experts for profit, but by untutored day laborers for mutual protection. It is unjust to apply to them the complicated rules of agency which are fair in the liabilities incurred by a railway company or an iron corporation. 'Common sense' is sometimes uncommon injustice. 'Equal justice' may become gross oppression.

"The second ground for exemption is that these quite exceptional clubs of workmen are adjudicated by tribunals which are never really impartial and are often bitterly prejudiced against them. With very rare exceptions lawyers are, as a class, committed to defend the rights of property, to protect the interests of trade and of capital generally. It is no business of the law to raise wages; it is often the business of the law to interpose that dividends may not be reduced. Lawyers are hardly ever called in to secure any benefit or improvement of condition to laborers as a class. . . . Owing to the complexity of the law, the ingenuity of lawyers, and the more or less unconscious prejudice natural to judges and juries we do not see how the law can be amended, except by plainly exempting trade-unions from actions at law,

WALTER HUDSON,

The Socialist railroad hand who proposed the labor-union bill in Parliament.

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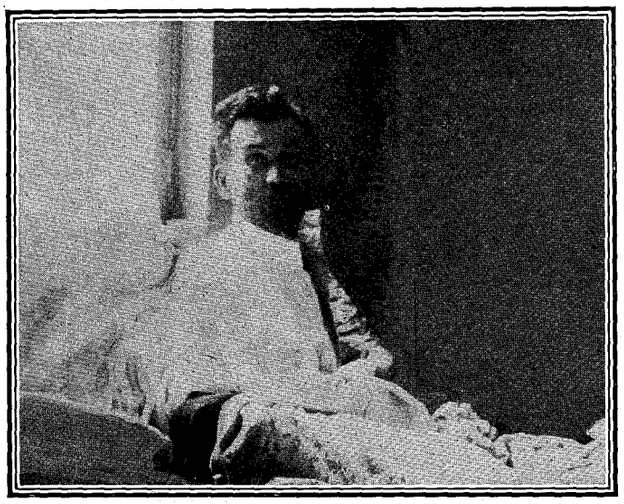

HENRY NENY, LEADER OF THE FIRST PARTY RESCUED.
He and his twelve comrades wandered through the mines twenty days.

BERTHON, THE LAST MAN RESCUED IN THE COURRIÈRES DISASTER.
He was imprisoned in the mine for twenty-five days.

until they are fully made real corporations, with all the rights and qualities of corporations."

As intimated above, however, the Campbell-Bannerman Cabinet seems to be condemned by a large section of the British press to that section of Dante's inferno reserved for those who are neither good nor bad, but who are absolutely imbecile in their inability to discern right and wrong. Even the Liberal organs have only silence or faint suggestions of reproach for the latest "blunder" of the "Labor-Liberal-Free-Trade-Nationalist mob," as we find them styled. The London *Times* quotes as a true picture Sir Godfrey Lushington's interpretation of the bill—

"If a trade-union gives orders that a mill be destroyed, a train wrecked, that machinery be thrown out of gear, that a mine be flooded, that a reservoir be cut, that no coal be delivered for the purpose of shipping or manufacture, that the lighting or water supply of a community be withdrawn, or that the sewage arrangements of a town be obstructed, no redress shall be obtained against the union, even if the acts complained of have been carried out by means of its funds. Those who suffer must ask reparation from individual workmen who were mere instruments of the union."

The Times criticizes the measure thus:

"This bill . . . practically adopts the principle that anything which one man may lawfully do may be lawfully done by any number of men acting in combination. That is a proposition which could not be universally acted upon without threatening civilization itself. It is, however, to be acted upon as regards trade-unions. In the next place, the bill not only restores, but gives direct legal sanction to, the right of 'peaceful persuasion.' . . . These are very extensive concessions to the trade-unions. Their cumulative effect in practise would be to enable the unions to do very much what they please and to inflict almost any damage they please without fear of punishment or check. . . . Yet great as are the concessions in the bill they are not great enough for the Labor party. . . . They wish the unions to be above the law."

THE CRY OF THE INSCRUTABLE—"J'ACCUSE!!!"
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

THE COMING SOCIALIST STRIKE IN FRANCE.

NOTHING can be more odd or bizarre than the condition of the Labor party and its relation to the other parties and to members of the Government in France. The French press tell us of riots and strikes fomented by members and deputies of the French Government; of Socialistic clubs founded by a minister who is called equally rapacious and seditious. Under such leadership as this, the employees of the public service are planning a *massenstreik*, which will cause a suspension of business and transportation throughout France. In "The Coming Revolution," a series of articles in the *Echo de Paris*, we find a full account of the great strike which the Socialistic journals announce for May 1. The General Confederation of Labor, we are told, is an organization comprising 300,000 members, and two years ago at a meeting in Bourges it decided on this date to make such a demonstration as would wring from employers the concession of an eight-hour day. If this demonstration does not succeed, the workingmen of the different corporations will drop their tools and leave their workshops when the clock strikes the eighth hour. From all parts of France, according to the *Echo*, news arrives which is calculated to encourage the hopes of the Confederation. In many places strikes and riots have already broken out. One of the leaders of the Confederation is reported in the *Figaro* (Paris) to have said:

"This will be a general strike which will possibly paralyze all branches of the public service. In all probability it will be joined by the minor government functionaries, who will support us as one man. The movement will be most general in Paris, where all corporation employees have responded to our appeal."

All the postal employees, and those in telegraph and telephone offices, are said to be implicated in the strike. Of the government dockyards in Toulon the *Echo de Paris* gives the following account:

"Ever since the month of May, 1904, Toulon has been given up to revolutionary collectivists. The present collectivist council was installed by Mr. Camille Pelletan, the Minister of Marine, who had just returned from his wedding trip on board the ironclad

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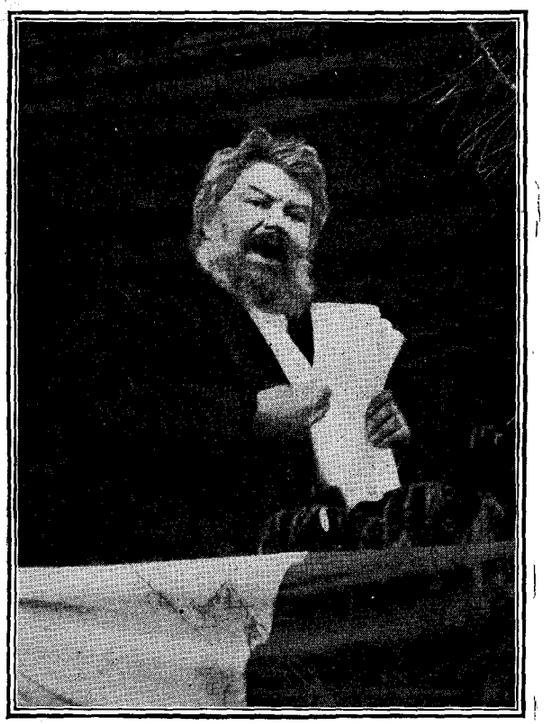
Suffren—a jaunt which cost the country $40,000. His brethren and friends have since then made hay while the sun shone. Up to that date they were starving; at present, they have an extremely prosperous air. The annual expense of the dockyard to the French Government usually foots up to $600,000. For the last twenty-four months it has exceeded that sum by $300,000. The wind has been sown by Mr. Pelletan; other people will reap the whirlwind. His occupation of a place in the Ministry has ruined discipline in the navy and prepared the way for insurrection. Since the last strike in the arsenal, in 1905, rumors have gone abroad that Brest and Cherbourg will join Toulon. Thus the revolutionary movement is aggravated. The man who spread these rumors is a high official in the arsenal, and he circulates in the streets forged telegrams in support of his fabrications. He excites the laborers against the local papers, which, he says, print telegrams garbled by order of the Government for the purpose of concealing from the Toulon Socialists the admirable way in which the other arsenals are preparing to join the strike. As a matter of fact, Cherbourg and Brest have not joined the strike. This forging official is quite aware of this fact, and to act as he does,



CAMILLE PELLETAN, FRENCH MINISTER OF MARINE.
"His occupation of a place in the Ministry has ruined discipline in the navy and prepared the way for insurrection."

while an officer of the Government, is criminal in the highest degree. His conduct is known to all. Toulon talks of nothing else, but he is left unpunished. While the guilty man is still in active service in the arsenal, Mr. Thomson, Minister of Marine, is afraid of him because of his professional and official standing. The wretch is a representative of authority, enjoys the privileges and advantages which belong to military rank, altho he sets an example of revolt, resorts to forgery, and he also has behind him the deputies who represent the seaports, who in turn are supported by the extremists on whom the present Government relies."

The *Gaulois* (Paris) thus sums up in the words of a retired marine officer the condition of demoralization at Toulon, or, to use his own term, "The Reign of Terror at Toulon":

"Luckily our laboring men are not radically depraved. As individuals they are not only easy to handle, but cowardly—the most noisy of them. We are almost Orientals here. Listen to me. These fellows are all cowards until you get them in crowds—then there is blood in their eye. Their leaders stir up their hatred to a boiling point. That point is now reached, and the Government will soon have to play its last card—the colonial troops. So far it has hesitated to do so. Those ragamuffins will come to the rescue soon enough. Useless to say to them, 'Ground Arms!' They only enlisted for the sake of killing—they care not whom. Once you unchain them on a mob, who can hold them in? We must look things in the face. The local papers give you no idea of the condition we are in. The advanced organs are always mealy-mouthed, honey-tongued, and mince matters. They are always saying, 'The Ministry will do this,' 'The Parliament will do that.' But under their honey they conceal the venom of actuality. Others, Liberal or Republican organs, do not state one-quarter of the truth, for fear of having their offices sacked. The Toulon news of the best and most influential of them, I mean the respectable *Petit Marseillaise*, is always sugared over. It does not wish its fine office gutted by a mob. To put it briefly, we are now under a reign of terror whether we own up to it or not, and the whole blame rests with the central Government, either the dupe or the accomplice of revolutionaries."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STIRRING THE APATHY OF ASIA.

THE remark is now being heard that the Tennysonian maxim about the superiority of fifty European years to a cycle of Cathay has been amply refuted, if not reversed, by recent events in the Far East. Japan in fifty years has acquired the most valuable fruits of advancement produced by ten centuries of European evolution, and now the infection of progess is spreading to China. The example of Nippon, according to a writer in *Minerva* (Rome), has excited the emulation of her yellow-skinned and slant-eyed neighbor. She is no longer content to be considered a carcass for the Occidentals to cut up and partition among themselves, and the Mongol is at length roused to confront and measure himself with the white Caucasian. As the *Minerva* observes:

"In every region of the vast Chinese Empire a new spirit is being manifested, and this is doubtless a direct result of the recent Russo-Japanese war. The triumph of Japan over a Western nation, by employing the weapons of the West, and by means of Western training and education, has set China thinking, and given greater impetus to the agitation of the Reformist party. Those who a short time ago were opposed to the innovations of Western civilization, because they feared this would bring them under the domination of the West, have seen Japan occidentalized, yet retaining her national individuality and independence, and now range themselves on the side of the reformers, while they look with distrust upon the foreigners who invade their shores. The reformers, on their part, seeing the spirit of innovation diffusing itself among their former adversaries, gladly make common cause with these against the Occidentals. They think that now they have no further need of the West, and feel themselves able to accomplish without Western dictation the reforms essential to national progress."

This awakening of new national life in China is one of the strongest and most important movements that have ever stirred the apathy of Asia. The consequences are being felt throughout the world, but while China is looking with jealousy and suspicion on the Western people who throng her ports, and seems inclined to repel them, in all probability further enlightenment will teach the East that her advancement will be best promoted by commerce and intercourse with the West. Thus:

"At the present moment China is stirred by an impulse to take matters into her own hands, and regards the foreigner as a hateful and sacrilegious interloper, who is to be driven off like some savage and offensive beast. China thinks she has sized up the foreigner, learned all that is to be learned from him, pumped him dry, as it were, and all she has now to do is to show him the door. Doubtless she is quite mistaken on this point, and eventually the most cultivated and prominent among the people of the Flowery Kingdom will recognize more clearly their true interests, and will seek by a loyal and sincere cooperation with the West the promotion in their country of a genuine and desirable prosperity. Undoubtedly China, at present, has need of the Occident in the accomplishment of this task."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books;

"Elocution: Its First Principles."—W. H. Breare. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Electoral System of the United States."—J. Hampden Dougherty. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50 net.)

"Short Course in Shorthand."—Isaac Pitman. (Isaac Pitman & Sons, $1.25.)

"In the Shoe String Country."—Frederick Chamberlin. (C. M. Clark Publishing Co., $1.50.)

"The Kentuckian."—James Ball Naylor. (C. M. Clark Publishing Co., $1.50.)

"Psychology and Higher Life."—William Arch McKeever. (Crane & Co., Topeka, Kansas.)

"Life in the Open."—Charles Frederick Holder. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Philippine Experiences of an American Teacher."—William B. Freer. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50 net.)

"The Hill."—Horace A. Vachell. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The Study of a Novel."—Selden L. Whitcomb. (D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, $1.25.)

"Cowardice Court."—George Barr McCutcheon. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.25.)

"Braj, the Vaishnava Holy Land."—Rev. J. E. Scott. (Eaton & Mains, $1.00.)

"How to Prepare for Europe."—H. A. Guerber. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2 00 net.)

"The Scholar's Daughter."—Beatrice Harraden. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50)

"My Sword for Lafayette."—Max Pemberton. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The Vicar of Bullhampton."—Anthony Trollope. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2.50.)

"The Château of Montplaisir."—Molly Elliott Seawell. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25.)

"The Castle of Lies."—Arthur Henry Vesey. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Art and Craft of the Author."—C. E. Heisch. (The Grafton Press, $1.20 net.)

"Lady Baltimore."—Owen Wister. (The Macmillan Co., $1.50 net.)

"A Summer in the Apple-tree Inn."—Ella Partridge Lipsett (Henry Holt & Co., $1.25 net.)

"The Young Folk's Cyclopedia of Common Things."—John Denison Champlin. (Henry Holt & Co., $2 50.)

"Problems of Babyhood."—Rachel Kent Fitz, A.M., and George Wells Fitz, M.D. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.25 net.)

"Chip of the Flying U."—B. M. Bowers. (B. M. Sinclair). (G. W. Dillingham Co., $1.25.)

"Whistler."—Haldane McFall. (John W. Luce & Co., Boston and London, 75 cents.)

"The Ghost in Hamlet, and Other Essays "—Maurice Francis Egan. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

"Rahab."—Richard Burton. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.25 net.)

"Hawaiian Yesterdays."—Henry M. Lyman. (A. C. McClurg.)

"The Other Mr. Barclay."—Henry Irving Dodge. (Consolidated Retail Booksellers, $1.50.)

"The Circular Study."—Anna Katharine Green. (R. F. Fenno & Co., 50 cents net.)

"The False Gods."—George Horace Lorimer. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25.)

"A Book of Verses."—Nanny Miles Durant. (Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co., $1.50 net.)

"A Diplomatic Adventure."—S. Weir Mitchell. (The Century Co., $1 00.)

"The Lady of the Decoration."—Frances Little. (The Century Co., $1.00.)

"The Fading of the Mayflower."—Theodore Tilton. (A. N. Marquis & Co., Chicago.)

"More Studies of Married Life."—Mary Stewart Cutting. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The Four Million."—O. Henry. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"In Our Town."—William Allen White. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Kenelm's Desire."—Hughes Cornell. (Little, Brown & Co.)

"The Writings of Benjamin Franklin," Vol. VI. (The Macmillan Co., $3.00.)

"The United States Register for Cats." Compiled and edited by Mabel Cornish-Bond. (United States Official Register Association.)

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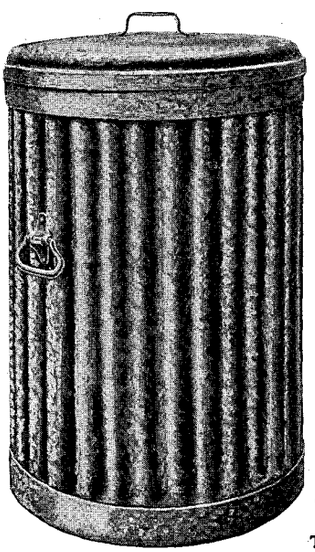

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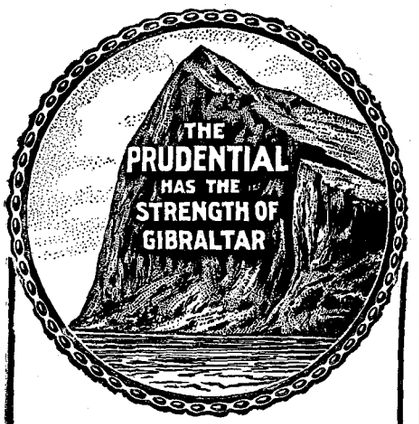

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"College Songs."—Compiled by Henry Randall Waite. (Oliver Ditson Co., Boston, 50 cents.)

"Washington's Farewell Address" and "Webster's Bunker Hill Orations."—Edited by William T. Peck. (The Macmillan Co.)

"Composition—Rhetoric."—Stratton D. Brooks and Marietta Hubbard. (American Book Co.)

"If Youth but Knew."—Agnes and Edgerton Castle. (The Macmillan Co., $1.50.)

"The Ghosts of Their Ancestors"—Weymer Jay Mills. (Fox, Duffield & Co., $1.25.)

"Between Two Masters."—Gamaliel Bradford, Jr. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"A Little Sister of Destiny."—Gelett Burgess. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Personality of Jesus."—Charles H. Barrows. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1 25 net.)

"A Manual of American Literature."—James B. Smiley. (American Book Co.)

"Josiah Warren: A Sociological Study."—William Bailie. (Small, Maynard & Co.)

"In the Days of Scott."—Tudor Jenks. (A. S. Barnes & Co.)

"Counsels and Ideas."—From the writings of William Osler. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25 net.)

"The World's Revolutions."—Ernest Untermann. (Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Maya.

BY CALE YOUNG RICE.

Pale sampans up the river glide
With set sails vanishing and slow;
In the blue west the mountains hide
As visions that too soon will go.

Across the rice-lands flooded deep
The peasant peacefully wades on—
As in unfurrowed vales of sleep,
A phantom out of voidness drawn.

Over the temple cawing flies
The crow with carrion in his beak.
Buddha within lifts not his eyes
In pity or reproval meek;

Nor, in the bamboos, where they bow
A respite from the blinding sun,
The old priest—dreaming painless how
Nirvana's calm will come when won.

"All is illusion, Maya, all
The world of will," the spent East seems
Whispering in me, "And the call
Of Life is but a call of dreams."

—*From "Plays and Lyrics"* (McClure, Phillips).

The Song of the Flags.

On Their Return to the States of the Confederacy.

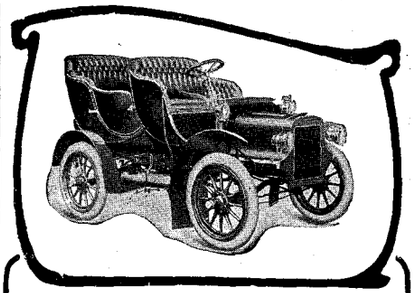
BY S. WEIR MITCHELL.

We loved the wild clamor of battle,
The crash of the musketry's rattle,
The bugle and drum
We have drooped in the dust, long and lonely;
The blades that flashed joy are rust only,
The far-rolling war music dumb.

God rest the true souls in death lying,
For whom overhead proudly flying
We challenged the foe
The storm of the charge we have breasted,
On the hearts of our dead we have rested,
In the pride of a day, long ago.

Ah, surely the good of God's making
Shall answer both those past awaking
And life's cry of pain;
But we nevermore shall be tossing
On surges of battle where crossing
The swift-flying death bearers rain.

Again in the wind we are streaming,
Again with the war lust are dreaming
The call of the shell.



Model M, Light Touring Car, $950, f. o. b. Detroit (not including lamps)

Sureness of Service

Of all the reasons why the Cadillac is the car you should own, the greatest is this: *Never-failing serviceableness at a minimum of operating expense.* Whether runabout or touring car, it is an example of careful motor building—a car behind which stand the name and experience of the largest automobile establishment in the world. Every detail of workmanship and material is wrought with that exactness which accompanies superior skill and up-to-date equipment. This is why the

CADILLAC

stands pre-eminent for its dependability and economy of maintenance. Whatever your requirements, there's a Cadillac to meet them perfectly. The single-cylinder types are marvels of power and endurance; their performances are yet to be equaled by any other machines of their class. The four-cylinder cars, built upon the same rugged principles that have made the smaller types famous, combine all that could be desired for touring service.

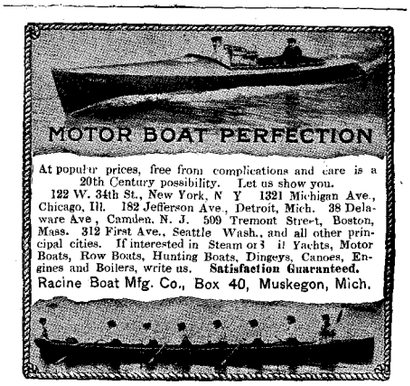
In design the 1906 Cadillacs are strikingly beautiful; in finish they are truly works of art.

Send for booklet A D, and address of nearest dealer, who by actual demonstration will convince you of the merits of the Cadillac.

Model K, 10 h. p. Runabout, $750.
Model M, Light Touring Car, $950.
Model H, 30 h. p. Touring Car, $2,500.
Model L, 40 h. p. Touring Car, $3,750.

All prices f. o. b. Detroit.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.
Detroit, Mich.
Member Assn. Licensed Auto. Mfrs.



At popular prices, free from complications and care is a 20th Century possibility. Let us show you.
122 W. 34th St., New York, N Y 1321 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 182 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich. 38 Delaware Ave., Camden, N. J. 509 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. 312 First Ave., Seattle Wash., and all other principal cities. If interested in Steam or Sail Yachts, Motor Boats, Row Boats, Hunting Boats, Dingeys, Canoes, Engines and Boilers, write us. **Satisfaction Guaranteed.**
Racine Boat Mfg. Co., Box 40, Muskegon, Mich.

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What gray heads look up at us sadly?
Are these the stern troopers who madly
Rode straight at the battery's hell?

Nay, more than the living have found us,
Pale spectres of battle around us;
The gray line is dressed.
Ye hear not, but they who are bringing
Your symbols of honor are singing
The song of death's bivouac rest.

Blow forth on the south wind to greet us,
O star flag! once eager to meet us
When war lines were set.
Go carry to far fields of glory
The soul-stirring thrill of the story,
Of days when in anger we met.

Ah, well that we hung in the churches
In quiet, where God the heart searches,
That under us met
Men heard through the murmur of praying
The voice of the torn banners saying,
"Forgive, but ah, never forget."
—*From Collier's Weekly.*

Evening.

BY WILLIAM GRENVIL.

Translated from Sappho [B.C. 600].

The quiet streams their lullabies are calling;
All through the apple boughs their voices creep,
While from each petal in the orchard falling,
Down droppeth sleep.
—*From Pearson's Magazine.*

The Life-Singers.

BY ETHEL EDWARDS.

There are who sing too clear
This world's most musically mournful song,
Whose tear-fraught voices, terrible and strong,
Would pierce the heart of one who stayed to hear.

For this, men go their way
Afraid to listen, lest the agony

HARD TO DROP
But Many Drop It.

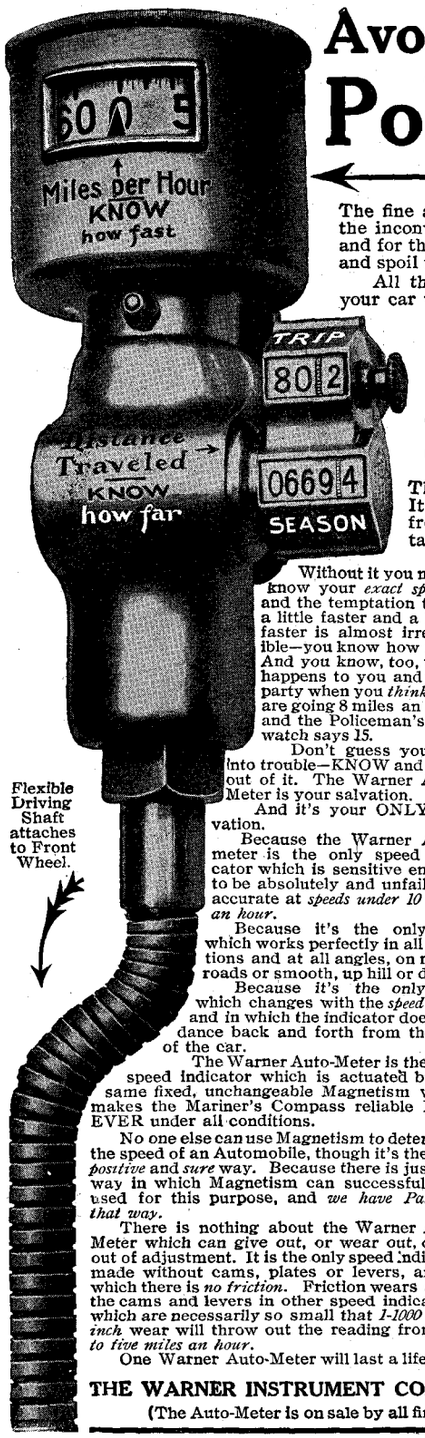
A young Calif. wife talks about coffee: "It was hard to drop Mocha and Java and give Postum Food Coffee a trial, but my nerves were so shattered that I was a nervous wreck and of course that means all kinds of ails.

"At first I thought bicycle riding caused it and I gave it up, but my condition remained unchanged. I did not want to acknowledge coffee caused the trouble, for I was very fond of it. At that time a friend came to live with us, and I noticed that after he had been with us a week he would not drink his coffee any more. I asked him the reason. He replied, 'I have not had a headache since I left off drinking coffee, some months ago, till last week, when I began again, here at your table. I don't see how anyone can like coffee, anyway, after drinking Postum!'

"I said nothing, but at once ordered a package of Postum. That was five months ago, and we have drank no other coffee since, except on two occasions when we had company, and the result each time was that my husband could not sleep, but lay awake and tossed and talked half the night. We were convinced that coffee caused his suffering, so we returned to Postum Food Coffee, convinced that the old kind was an enemy, instead of a friend, and he is troubled no more by insomnia.

"I, myself, have gained 8 pounds in weight, and my nerves have ceased to quiver. It seems so easy now to quit the old coffee that caused our aches and ails and take up Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.



Avoid a Trip to the Police Court

The fine amounts to little—it's the hours of delay, the inconvenience and possible humiliation for you and for those in your company that try the patience and spoil the pleasure of the whole trip.

All this can positively be avoided by equipping your car with

The Warner Auto-Meter

(Registers Speed and Distance)

This little instrument always *tells the truth.* It registers with ABSOLUTE ACCURACY from ¼ mile to 60 miles per hour. It attaches to any Automobile made.

Without it you never know your *exact speed*—and the temptation to go a little faster and a little faster is almost irresistible—you know how it is. And you know, too, what happens to you and your party when you *think* you are going 8 miles an hour and the Policeman's stop watch says 15.

Don't guess yourself into trouble—KNOW and keep out of it. The Warner Auto-Meter is your salvation.

And it's your ONLY salvation.

Because the Warner Auto-meter is the only speed indicator which is sensitive enough to be absolutely and unfailingly accurate at *speeds under 10 miles an hour.*

Because it's the only one which works perfectly in all positions and at all angles, on rough roads or smooth, up hill or down.

Because it's the only one which changes with the *speed alone* and in which the indicator does not dance back and forth from the jar of the car.

The Warner Auto-Meter is the only speed indicator which is actuated by the same fixed, unchangeable Magnetism which makes the Mariner's Compass reliable FOREVER under all conditions.

No one else can use Magnetism to determine the speed of an Automobile, though it's the only *positive* and *sure* way. Because there is just one way in which Magnetism can successfully be used for this purpose, and *we have Patented that way.*

There is nothing about the Warner Auto-Meter which can give out, or wear out, or get out of adjustment. It is the only speed indicator made without cams, plates or levers, and in which there is *no friction.* Friction wears away the cams and levers in other speed indicators, which are necessarily so small that *1-1000 of an inch* wear will throw out the reading from *one to five miles an hour.*

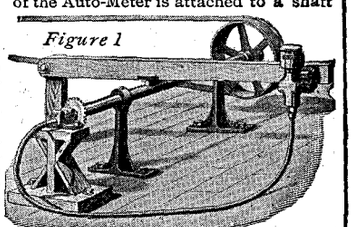
One Warner Auto-Meter will last a lifetime.

It is as sensitive as a Compass and as *Solid as a Rock.* Otherwise it couldn't stand our severe service-test, which is equivalent to a trip of

160,000 Miles at 50 Miles per Hour on Granite Pavements Riding Solid Tires.

The practical Warner Testing Machine is shown in *Fig. 1.* The wheel connection of the Auto-Meter is attached to a shaft

Figure 1



running 200 revolutions per minute. Across this shaft lies a plank which is hinged at one end and has the Auto-Meter attached to the other. Brazed to the shaft is a knob of steel, which at every revolution "bumps" the plank, giving to the Auto-Meter *200 shocks per minute* while it is showing a speed of *50 miles per hour.*

Each one of these shocks is more severe than would be suffered in an entire season's riding. After *running 10* hours a day for THREE MONTHS, actual tests show the Auto-Meter to be recording the speed with the same accuracy as at first within 1-1000 of 1%, or less than *6 inches per mile.*

No Other Speed Indicator on Earth Could Stand this Test.

This is why we sell each Auto-Meter on a

TEN YEARS GUARANTEE

and why we gladly renew any Auto-Meter (which has not been injured by accident) if the Magnet (the HEART of the instrument) is less accurate than 1-10 of 1% after 10 years use.

We will gladly tell you more about this wonderful instrument if you will write us.

If you write TODAY we will send you something every motorist will prize—our

Free Book—"Auto Pointers."

THE WARNER INSTRUMENT CO., 139 Roosevelt Street, BELOIT, WIS.

(The Auto-Meter is on sale by all first-class dealers and at most Garages.)

WHAT IS ART? A powerful and searching discussion of the principles and tests of true art, by LEO TOLSTOY. Translated by AYLMER MAUDE. Small 12mo, cloth, 268 pages 80c. net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar
Simplest, most reliable: 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

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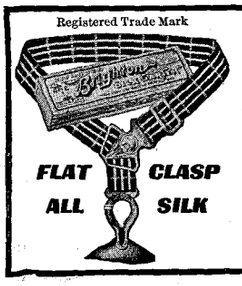

BRIGHTON

Flat Clasp Garter

for solid comfort. The newest shades and designs of one piece, **silk** web, not mercerized cotton. All metal parts nickeled, cannot rust. 25 cents a pair, all dealers or by mail.

PIONEER SUSPENDER CO., 718 Market St., Philadelphia.
Makers of Pioneer Suspenders.

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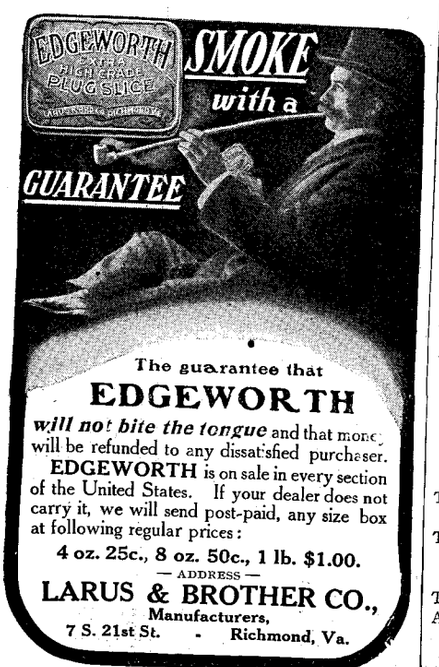
No other sauce has the rare, rich flavor that has made **Lea & Perrins' Sauce** famous the world over.

John Duncan's Sons, Agts., N. Y.



The guarantee that

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will not bite the tongue and that money will be refunded to any dissatisfied purchaser.

EDGEWORTH is on sale in every section of the United States. If your dealer does not carry it, we will send post-paid, any size box at following regular prices:

4 oz. 25c., 8 oz. 50c., 1 lb. $1.00.

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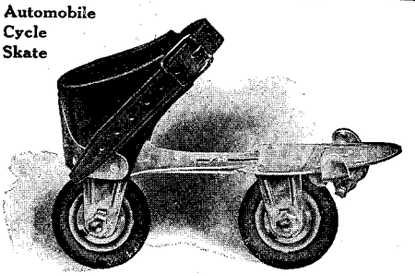
LARUS & BROTHER CO.,

Manufacturers,

7 S. 21st St. - Richmond, Va.

Automobile Cycle Skate



NICKEL-PLATED, BALL-BEARING, RUBBER TIRES

Roller-skating affords boys and girls the pleasantest and most healthful form of outdoor recreation possible. Our new Buffalo Model Extension Cycle Skate is the easiest, safest, and lightest running skate in the world. Built especially for boys' and girls' outdoor use. Made in half-clamp or all-clamp style. Write for illustrated catalog and our special discount offer to LITERARY DIGEST Readers.

Cycle Skate and Sporting Goods Co., 37 Park Street New York, N. Y.

Of that same song should lift their eyes to see
The hidden meaning of a hideous day.

The world that loves its own
And nothing more, and nothing more will hear
But of its own, cries "Peace! You sing too clear!"
'Tis well; they turn and sing for God alone.

But know for all time this:
There's blood upon the way the Saints have trod,
The singer of a day shall pass and die,
The world itself shall pass, who passed them by;
But they of the exceeding bitter cry,
When Death itself is dead and life is bliss,
Shall stand in Heaven and sing their song to God.

—*From The Outlook* (London).

Beauty.

BY LLOYD MIFFLIN.

Foredoomed am I to serve her. Where she glows,
There is my heaven. These famished lips are fain
To kiss her naked feet, altho in vain—
The Nymph illusive comes, elusive goes:
I reach to fold her to my heart,—she flows
Wave-like away, and with a sweet disdain
Beckons me on to where I see remain,
Rising resilient from her step, the rose:
So, panting after Beauty all my days,
I trace her footings o'er the wind-swayed wheat,
Drawn by her blown hair fluttering in the glades,
Or white arms luring down Idalian ways:
I am her thrall, and she, a splendid cheat,
Fadeth forever, tho she never fades.

—*From Everybody's Magazine.*

City Children.

BY CHARLES HANSON TOWNE.

Pale flowers are you that scarce have known the sun!
Your little faces like sad blossoms seem
Shut in some room, there helplessly to dream
Of distant glens wherethrough glad rivers run,
And winds at evening whisper. Daylight done,
You miss the tranquil moon's unfettered beam,
The wide, unsheltered earth, the starlight gleam,
All the old beauty meant for every one.

The clamor of the city streets you hear,
Not the rich silence of the April glade;
The sun-swept spaces which the good God made
You do not know; white mornings keen and clear
Are not your portion through the golden year,
O little flowers that blossom but to fade!

—*From Everybody's Magazine.*

Love's Return.

BY CHARLOTTE WILSON.

The thorn beside the garden gate had stood all winter bare;
To-day, behold, the sudden green was all a-twitter there!

To-day I visited my heart—I'd left it stark and lorn—
And little throstle-throated joys were singing in the thorn!

—*From Munsey's Magazine.*

PERSONAL.

A Vacation from Grafting.—The imposition of fines aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars and a sentence of four years in prison for the two men implicated are the conclusion of the famous "Greene and Gaynor" case which has perplexed the government authorities for more than seven years. In addition to the money originally stolen, the prosecution of the case against these men is said to have cost the United States in the neighborhood of $200,000. This history of the pursuit and the final round-up is taken from the New York *Evening Post:*

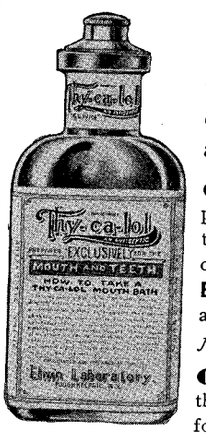
Benjamin D. Greene and John F. Gaynor of New York were first indicted at Savannah, Ga., in 1899, charged with embezzlement and conspiracy to defraud the United States Government in connection

PONY RIGS FOR BOYS and GIRLS

This nobby Governess cart, one of the favorites in our famous Tony Pony Line, would give your little folks more pleasure than anything else you could buy for them. It is so strong, so roomy, so "comfy"—**high quality** through and through—made for **durability** as well as **appearance.** Let us tell you more about it and all the other up-to-date Tony Pony vehicles. **Our Pony Farm** is the best stocked in the West, and we make prompt shipments of pony rigs complete—pony, harness, cart and all the trimmings. We will send you our beautifully illustrated catalogue Free. Address, Michigan Buggy Co., 32 Office Bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich.

15 CENTS will bring you, every week for 13 weeks the Pathfinder, the old reliable national news review for busy people. Clean, healthy, inspiring—a time and money-saver. Samples free. PATHFINDER, Wash., D. C.

Please accept a bottle



of Thy-ca-lol with our compliments—we send enough for one week's use and at no cost to you.

¶ We promise you a new physical sensation—a new toilet delight—the tingle of a **Thy-ca-lol Mouth-Bath.** It leaves you with a mouth that *tastes* clean, *feels* clean and *is* clean.

¶ The refreshing coolness that follows its use lasts for hours afterward. You can't appreciate it, however, without an actual trial, so send us a postal or fill out the attached coupon. It's simple, you see, and doesn't put you under any obligation to us.

TRADE MARK:
Thy-ca-lol
AN ANTISEPTIC

is the Only Proved Antiseptic Prepared Exclusively for the Mouth and Teeth

¶ It does all that powder, pastes or soapy dentifrices can do and a great deal more. They merely polish the teeth and perfume the breath.

¶ Thy-ca-lol *not only* cleans the teeth, but penetrates every crack and crevice of the teeth, destroying the germs of decay, thus eliminating the *sources* of unpleasant breath and the *cause* of teeth discoloring and decaying.

Your druggist should have it in three sizes—traveller's, 25c.; regular, 50c., and household, $1.00. If he can't or won't supply you, order direct from us. Either size sent prepaid on receipt of price. Send for sample now.

The Elwin Laboratory
135 Main St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Elwin Laboratory
135 Main St.
Poughkeepsie N. Y.

Please send me a free sample bottle to try and your book, "The Mission of the Mouth Bath."

Name .....
(*Mr., Mrs. or Miss*)

Address.....

Druggist's Name.....

Address.....

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with contracts for harbor improvements at that place. Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., was convicted on the same charge, dismissed from the army, and imprisoned at Fort Leavenworth for a term of five years. Greene and Gaynor were arrested, but they resisted extradition to Georgia, and when a decision was rendered against them in a Commissioner's Court they fled from New York to Canada. Each forfeited bail to the amount of $40,000. Measures were taken to secure extradition, and there was some hope of a favorable outcome, when the accused men fled from Montreal to Quebec, thus changing the legal jurisdiction.

In May, 1902, detectives kidnaped them, and, taking them aboard a fast tug, carried them to Montreal, where it was hoped the measures for extradition would be successful. There was an exciting chase on the river. Upon arrival in Montreal Judge Lafontaine committed the men to jail, but Judge Caron of Quebec granted a writ of habeas corpus, and Greene and Gaynor were taken back to that place and set at liberty. An appeal by this Government to the Privy Council of England was entertained, and in February, 1905, a decree was handed down in favor of the United States. The Lords in Council advised that the two judgments of Judge Caron at Quebec must be reversed, the respondents paying the costs of the proceedings.

After that time, however, two separate legal actions were brought by Greene and Gaynor in Canada to prevent extradition. The first was in Judge Lafontaine's court in Montreal, and he decided against the accused men. The petition to Judge Ouimet was dismissed on September 23, 1905. Later the men were brought to this country, and their trial at Savannah was begun a number of weeks ago.

August Noll, Clockmaker.—A clock weighing 5200 pounds, valued at 50,000 marks (nearly $12,000), and which required five years of industrious labor in the making, is the remarkable product of one August Noll, a skilled mechanic living in the German Black Forest. The clock is now on exhibition in Munich.

A BUSY WOMAN

Can Do the Work of 3 or 4 If Well Fed.

An energetic young woman living just outside of N. Y. writes:

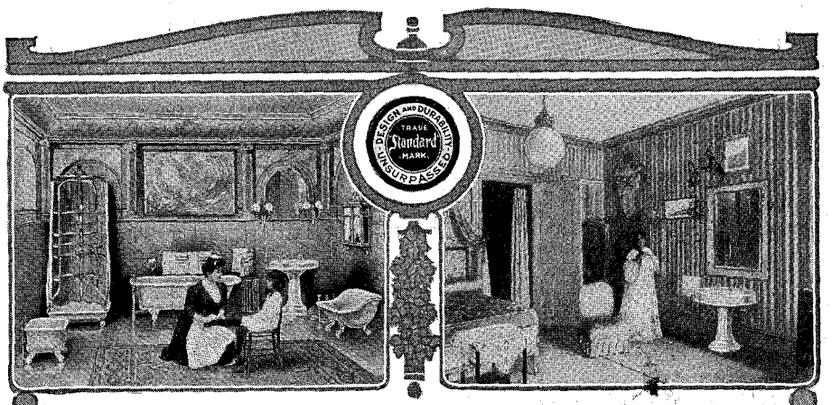
"I am at present doing all the housework of a dairy farm, caring for 2 children, a vegetable and flower garden, a large number of fowls, besides managing an extensive exchange business through the mails and pursuing my regular avocation as a writer for several newspapers and magazines (designing fancy work for the latter), and all the energy and ability to do this I owe to Grape-Nuts food.

"It was not always so, and a year ago when the shock of my nursing baby's death utterly prostrated me and deranged my stomach and nerves so that I could not assimilate as much as a mouthful of solid food, and was in even worse condition mentally, he would have been a rash prophet who would have predicted that it ever would be so.

"Prior to this great grief I had suffered for years with impaired digestion, insomnia, agonizing cramps in the stomach, pain in the side, constipation, and other bowel derangements; all these were familiar to my daily life. Medicines gave me no relief—nothing did, until a few months ago, at a friend's suggestion, I began to use Grape-Nuts food, and subsequently gave up coffee entirely and adopted Postum Food Coffee at all my meals.

"To-day I am free from all the troubles I have enumerated. My digestion is simply perfect. I assimilate my food without the least distress, enjoy sweet, restful sleep, and have a buoyant feeling of pleasure in my varied duties. In fact I am a new woman, entirely made over, and I repeat, I owe it all to Grape-Nuts and Postum Coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.



THROUGHOUT THE HOME

Sanitation, Comfort and Pride of Possession follow the installation of **"Standard"** One-Piece Baths, One-Piece Lavatories and Closets, and One-Piece Kitchen and Laundry Tubs.

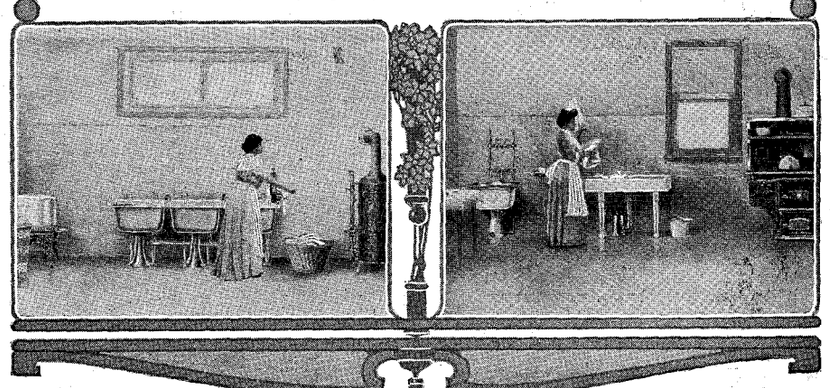
"Standard" Porcelain Enameled Ware is non-porous and has the snow white purity of china—the strength of iron, and is the only equipment fulfilling every requirement of modern sanitation. **"Standard"** Porcelain enameled closets are of the highest and most modern construction, and are sanitarily perfect. They are made in one piece and enameled inside as well as out, and are absolutely non-porous and impervious to the action of sewer-gas, dirt and disease germs. A home equipped throughout with **"Standard"** Ware is a joy and the pride of the occupant or owner.

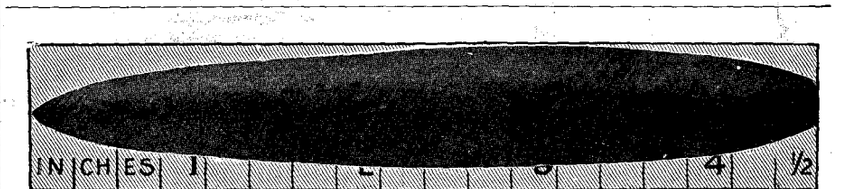
Our book "MODERN BATHROOMS" tells you how to plan, buy and arrange your bathroom and illustrates many beautiful and inexpensive rooms, showing the cost of each fixture in detail, together with many hints on decoration, tiling, etc. It is the most complete and beautiful booklet on the subject and contains 100 pages. "MODERN BATHROOMS" gives prices in detail and full information regarding interiors shown in this advertisement. Sent for 6 cents postage.

CAUTION: Every piece of **"Standard"** Ware bears our **"Standard"** "Green and Gold" guarantee label, and has our trade-mark **"Standard"** cast on the outside. Unless the label and trade-mark are on the fixture, it is not **"Standard"** Ware. Refuse substitutes—they are all inferior and will cost you more in the end. The word **"Standard"** is stamped on all of our nickled brass fittings; specify them, and see that you get the genuine trimmings with your bath and lavatory, etc.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Dept. 35, Pittsburgh, U. S. A.

Offices and Showrooms in New York: "Standard" Building, 35-37 West 31st Street
London, England, 22 Holborn Viaduct, E. C.





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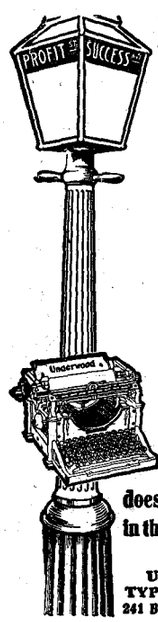

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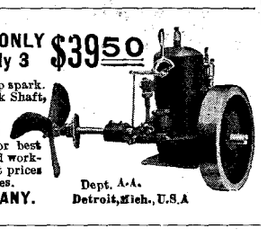

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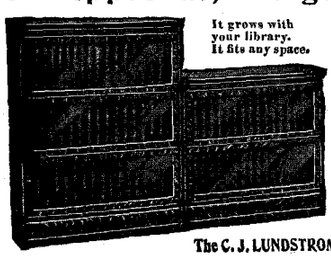

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where, according to the *Jeweler's Circular Weekly*, it will probably remain permanently. This description of the clock is given in the *Youth's Companion*:

August Noll's clock is an astronomical timepiece, and almost surpasses in ingenuity of construction, variety of mechanism, and number of figures not only the famous clocks of Prague and Goslar, but even the renowned masterpiece of Isaac Habrecht, the wonder of the Strasburg Cathedral.

The case, of walnut wood, about fourteen feet high, twelve feet wide, and three feet deep, is fashioned in the form of a church of the early Renaissance style, of harmonious design, and pleasing to the esthetic sense. The calendar mechanism, rollers, chimes, and striking works are arranged to work for one hundred years. During a whole century the clock will show not only the seconds, minutes, quarter-hours, and hours, the days, weeks, months, and years, but also the movable festivals of the Christian year. The different days and seasons are introduced by processions of appropriate figures, skilfully carved, accompanied by music, with bugle solos and watchmen's horns, or with cock crow and cuckoo calls.

The center is occupied by an artistically decorated and illuminated chapel, whose doors open every morning at nine o'clock, and bring to view a congregation of worshipers in the Black-Forest costume, who file past the altar amid the strains of a choral. Once every hour the figure of Death appears at the left side wing, and figures representing the four ages of man pass by him; at the same time the twelve apostles are seen passing before the figure of Christ in an attitude of blessing. At the right of the portal, above, is an idealized representation of the four seasons, and beneath, morning and evening, six Capuchin monks march slowly to the accompaniment of chimes and the chords of a choral, from their picturesque forest hermitage to the church.

The time is marked on the clock face in the upper part of the central space, not by ordinary hands, but by figures which spring out at the proper moment, and two angels strike the changes on melodious bells. Below, as if in the side aisles of the church, the strong and carefully constructed mechanism is visible in action; at the foot is an astronomical tellurium, and at the gables of the side wings two large faces show the time in Calcutta and New York as compared with the Central European time.

Matteucci, the Hero of Vesuvius.—Prof. R. V. Matteucci, director of the Royal Observatory on Vesuvius, has recently achieved fame through his unselfish devotion to science and to the safety of his countrymen. During the eruptions of the volcano he remained at the station amid danger from molten lava and falling ashes, sending words of encouragement and advice to the fugitives in Naples. When, at last, the observatory was destroyed, almost over his head, he was the first to return to reclaim from the ruins the valuable data he had collected and to assume once more his task of foretelling the vagaries of the volcano. Of his work at the observatory the New York *Sun* tells us:

"I love my mountain home," he recently said, speaking of his work there. "I could not leave her. I am wedded to her forever. My few friends say that her breath will scorch and wither my poor life one of these days; that she will bury my house in streams of liquid metal or raze it to its foundations. Already she has hurt me, has injured me sorely. Yet I forgive her; I wait upon her; I am hers always."

Professor Matteucci's daily work at the observatory consists in observing dynamic and meteorological phenomena, noting the movements and aspects of the volcano, and classifying and rearranging all the existing and newly gathered materials. He usually rises with or before the sun, and does his own cooking. Each day he calculates the total number of explosions, examines and collects the matter ejected, and takes photographs at close range.

A more extended narrative of Professor Matteucci's history appears in the New York *Times*. He is credited as having been the savior of Naples from a threatened panic which might have been even

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This means that the run was made at a cost per passenger, per mile, of .0051, or a trifle over half a cent a mile. It was the only car in its class to make a perfect score

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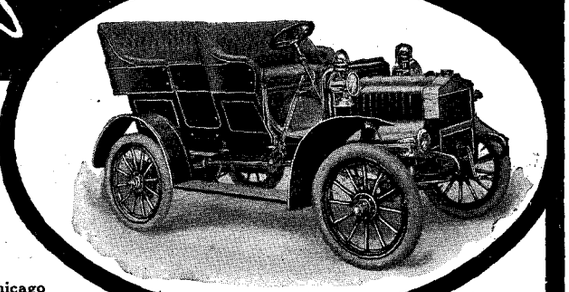

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more disastrous than the suffering already endured. Says the *Times:*

On Tuesday and Wednesday (April 10 and 11) when the situation was such that even in Naples there was a veritable panic, when the people believed that the city was about to be blotted out, when the prisoners in the jail mutinied, and the poorer classes, declaring that the authorities were to blame for the loss of many lives, were in the mood for any excess, it was the messages from Matteucci that furnished the one note of hope. It is, indeed, more than probable that they turned the scale at the critical moment and averted a terrible outbreak on the part of the population.

The knowledge that this man, in the midst of peril far greater, indescribably greater than that of any inhabitant of Naples, remained cool and full of faith that conditions were about to grow brighter, must surely have served to calm the fears of thousands.

"If my words," said Matteucci on Wednesday morning, "could influence the population, they would be words of encouragement and sympathy, for I am most confident that Vesuvius will soon return to its normal conditions."

When this message was sent the outbreak was at its height, and the situation of Matteucci and of the half-dozen carbineers who shared his peril in the ruins of the observatory can not even be imagined. We know that enormous masses of stone were being ejected from the crater; that lava was coursing down the mountainside, destroying everything in its path; that even at Naples the ashes covered everything like a snow-storm, and that the "scoriæ," as the smaller stones are called, to distinguish them from the larger stones, which are called "bombs," were falling as far away as Capri. What must have been the situation a mile and a half from the center of the crater?

But whatever happened, it was not sufficient to upset Matteucci's nerve. On Friday, as soon as it became evident that his prediction had been accurate and that the volcano was considerably calmer, he set out from the observatory, not for Naples to get some rest after his frightful experience, but—up toward the crater! "At the imminent risk of his own life," said the despatches, which seems superfluous

Of his earlier experiences in this perilous position the *Times* says further:

Six years ago the scientific world was startled by reading that an observer had camped for three days on the edge of the crater of Vesuvius while the volcano was in violent eruption. At that time the boiling lava was within 260 feet of the top of the crater, enormous blocks of stone were thrown out, and great quantities of the scoriæ. The observer who camped on the edge of the crater was Professor Matteucci, who had then been director of the Royal Observatory for four years.

The details later received regarding the proceedings of the professor only served to increase the general wonder at his intrepidity. It was related how, on one occasion, when he was camping, not on the edge of the crater, but on the mountainside some distance below, the volcano threw up a block of stone of extraordinary size. It rose in the air and came down within a few yards of Matteucci.

What was Matteucci doing in the mean while? Running away as fast as his legs could carry him? No. He was standing with a stop-watch in his hand, carefully counting the seconds during which the great mass of stone remained in the air. It was up seventeen seconds, and, by weighing the stone afterward and going into various elaborate computations, Matteucci was able to announce that the stone, which had traveled at the rate of 300 feet a second, had been ejected from the volcano with a force equaling 607,995 horse-power.

PUBLISHER'S CARD (A CORRECTION).

In the column immediately preceding advertisement of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, in our issue of April 7th, was a commendatory estimate of the skill of Dr. Kellogg and of the excellent work done at the institution. The article unfortunately was so placed that it may have led some readers to believe that it was portion of the Sanitarium advertisement, and hence that the Sanitarium was responsible for its insertion. This was not true; it was inserted without the knowledge of Dr. Kellogg or of the Sanitarium. We, ourselves, were alone responsible. The statement: "I witnessed in one day, in about two hours, 13 surgical operations, requiring the opening of the abdominal cavity" should have read, "*several of these* requiring the opening, etc."

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It *is* actually the most durable and also the most lively tire on the market. Look at the section of the wearing surface above, and see why—dense, tough rubber on the outside, joined *inseparably* to the soft, resilient, springy rubber which forms the inner wall of the casing.

This, however, is only one of its good points.

These good points taken together do away with *90% of all Tire Troubles.*

This Tire won't *Creep*—though not mechanically attached to the Rim. It won't *Rim Cut* or come off the Rim though ridden deflated for miles. You can take it off or put it back in *30 seconds* with no tools but the fingers.

All general statements, you say, without proof. True. But we CAN prove them and WILL prove them, if you'll drop into one of our branch stores or come to the factory. If you can't do either, write us, and we'll send you a book that will show you the why and wherefore and *convince* you that every statement made is GOSPEL TRUTH.

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James A. Bailey, Circus Man.—From a farmer lad serving a brutal master, for $3.25 a month, to the headship of the "Greatest Show on Earth" was the range of the career of the late James A. Bailey. Forty years of circus life were productive of a varied store of anecdotes, which his death has recalled to his former associates. Says the New York *Times*, telling of the reception of the news of his death among his employees:

A remark would be made and a story of James A. Bailey straightway recalled.

"I remember once he went to bid for a tiger," said Hamilton, "and there were a lot of other circus men all bidding, too. But one little man outbid them all. He wasn't a showman. He wasn't going to make a present to any one of that tiger. He wasn't going to start a menagerie. Mr. Bailey was puzzled. He wanted that tiger himself, so he asked the little man if he would sell it back for what he paid for it. He wouldn't. Mr. Bailey asked him why, if he wasn't a showman or anything in that line, he was so anxious to keep that tiger.

"'My wife died last month,' said the little man, 'and I'm lonely.'

"That was Mr. Bailey's pet story," continued Hamilton, "and you should have heard him tell it."

"Which reminds me," said Mr. Hyatt, "of the way he bought things. A German dealer came over the sea to tell him about a big elephant he wanted to sell.

"'How big is it?' asked Mr. Bailey.

"The German got on the table and made a mark on the wall with his walking-stick.

"'If it's as big as that,' said Mr. Bailey, 'I'll give you $9,000 for it. And I'll take $100 off for every inch it's short of it, and put $100 on for every inch it exceeds that height.'

"It was always Mr. Bailey's joke on himself that he had to pay $50 over the $9,000 for that elephant."

Only one thing seemed to worry him, and that was that he could not live until April 17, when, following his annual custom, he meant to give a circus performance for the benefit of cripples and orphans. His heart had always been with the children, particularly the helpless ones. This dying regret of his was told at Madison Square Garden last night. Mrs. White, the superintendent of the wardrobe, burst into tears and said:

"It seems only yesterday that he stood out in that lobby on orphans' day, and in his own arms carried the poor little cripples to special places where they wouldn't be in the crush."

The few old circus men who were told the news in whispers before last night's performance (for the news was kept from most of the performers) showed a great deal of feeling. One of the old clowns broke down completely, and only stopped sobbing when the bell rang and he had to run into the ring to make the people laugh.

The Times says further:

In 1889 Bailey conceived the idea of taking his show to England. "It can't be done," said old circus men. "The task is too big."

"Yes," replied Bailey, "even the military authorities say that it is impossible, but I'm going to show them something."

Bailey arranged for travel. The work of putting the show on a steamer was a spectacle Freight cars and elephants were lifted by cranes and lowered into the holds of vessels. Every conceivable bit of circus paraphernalia was loaded between decks, and the show sailed. Bailey toured England for a year, and the English flocked to his entertainments. When he left them they told him to come back again. He promised that he would, for he loved England, and had incorporated his circus under the English laws. That incorporation showed some of Bailey's quality of *finesse*, for in incorporating the circus in England he paved the way for clear transportation from point to point, and arranged the agreement in such a way that no other circus could compete with him there.

Sherlock and the Typewriter.—An interesting bit of legal astuteness is given in the *Saturday Evening Post*. In connection with the indictment of the late Senator Mitchell, accused with others of

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Here We Have the Third

LET us admit that your cigar dealer is honest. What does he say when you ask him for a fresh cigar? He may say, "Sorry, but I haven't very fresh cigars. It takes some time to get the cigars from the factory to the consumer." And so we see that the jobber and retailer not only add to the cost of a cigar, but take away from its flavor. The best cigar on earth if kept long enough will turn into a cross between rattan and hemp-rope.

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Buy your cigars fresh—from the maker. Buy them from us—who make good cigars. This way saves flavor and saves money. We want you to try our proposition at our risk.

Write us today, using your business card or letter head, and ask us to send you 100 cigars. Tell us whether you want mild, medium or strong cigars, and don't send us a single penny with your order. We will send you the cigars and prepay the express charges.

Smoke ten of the cigars and then within ten days simply remit the price, $5.50, or return the remaining ninety cigars at our expense.

Whatever happens, you win! Either you smoke ten cigars *at our expense*, or else you get good cigars at "poor-cigar prices." "Do it now."

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complicity in land frauds in Oregon, Frank J. Heney, the prosecuting attorney, made use of a typewriter to secure important evidence.

Part of Mitchell's defense was that he had made a written agreement with his law partners, long prior to the date of the acts charged against him, which stated that, owing to his position as Senator, he would in no way participate in either the work or the profit accruing from the land cases on which the indictment was finally based. The contention of the prosecution was that this agreement had been antedated and that it was really a subterfuge to let Mitchell out.

Heney examined the agreement, which was typewritten. If the date was correct it would go a long way toward relieving Mitchell from the charges against him. Heney looked at the paper carefully. He found that the words "legitimate," "salary," and "constituent" were misspelled. The copyist, or original typewriter, had spelled them "ligitimate," "salery" and "constituant."

Mitchell's contention, of course, was that the paper had been drawn before he went to Washington. Heney knew better. He called before the grand jury a man associated with Mitchell in Washington, who had been with him only since he went to Washington. This man was a typewriter. Heney took him before the grand jury and dictated to him for fifteen minutes, using the words "legitimate," "salary" and "constituent" half a dozen times. When the typewritten sheets were shown to the grand jury it was found that the words had been spelled "ligitimate," "salery" and "constituant" every time the typewriter had written them.

Heney showed this to the typewriter, who confessed to his part in the work, and the indictment followed. The paper had been written in Washington and forwarded to Oregon after the charges against Mitchell had come to a head.

A Superfluity of Deaths.—In the "Reminiscences" of Sir Henry Hawkins, quoted in the last issue of the *American Law Review*, there are some amusing stories of the vagaries of jury decisions. One of these stories will bear repetition. "The evidence was irresistible," says Sir Henry, "and the case one of inexcusable brutality."

The man had been tried for the murder of his father and mother, and, as I said, the evidence was too clear to leave a doubt as to his guilt.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, and were away so long that the judge sent for them and asked if there was any point upon which he could enlighten them. They answered no, and thought they understood the case perfectly well.

After a great deal of further consideration they brought in a verdict of "*Not Guilty.*"

The judge was angry at so outrageous a violation of their plain duty, and did what he ought not to have done—namely, asked the reason they brought in such a verdict, when they knew the culprit was guilty and ought to have been hanged.

"That's just it, my lord," said the foreman of this distinguished body, "I assure you we had no doubt about the prisoner's guilt, but we *thought there had been deaths enough in the family lately and so gave him the benefit of the doubt.*"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

She Paid the Paint Bill.—In Brookline, a short time ago, a woman was brought into court, charged with intoxication. She was fined $10, and as she arose she said to the judge: "Well, I suppose you need this $10 to help paint your house."

"Oh, yes," said his honor; "I think you had better give me $5 more, and I guess I'll paint the blinds." The fine was promptly made $15.—*The Green Bag.*

They Were not Joined by the Almighty.—One of the witnesses called in a Chicago divorce case last year was a highly respected clergyman in the Windy City. According to one of the counsel in the case, the following conversation took place between the judge and the minister. Said his Honor: "Dr. Blank, if you were on the bench in my

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Eight years ago a number of Pittsburgh's most prominent business men and bankers got together under the name of the East Side Land Company, and founded the town of Monessen on the banks of the Monongahela River in the Pittsburgh district.

Several mills and factories were immediately established and the town grew rapidly, yet substantially.

Monessen now has a population of 10,000 and is a wide awake, bustling city, with prosperous and increasing industries, which give it permanency and assure substantial growth.

Real estate values have increased steadily ever since the town was founded—lots in the central part having enhanced at the rate of 111 per cent. per year for eight years.

This is rapid growth, but it has been substantial—nothing of a boom or mushroom nature about it—just a natural development to meet existing needs.

Monessen is an industrial town, and as its industries increase the town grows. Its industries are large and varied. It is not a one-industry town, but has a diversity of interests, which lends stability and assures continued prosperity.

Monessen is the greatest money-making town on the Monongahela River. It is right in the center of the richest and most cheaply mined coal fields in the world.

The pay roll of its industries exceeds $4,000,000 each year.

Its street car lines tap several of the most thriving towns in Western Pennsylvania.

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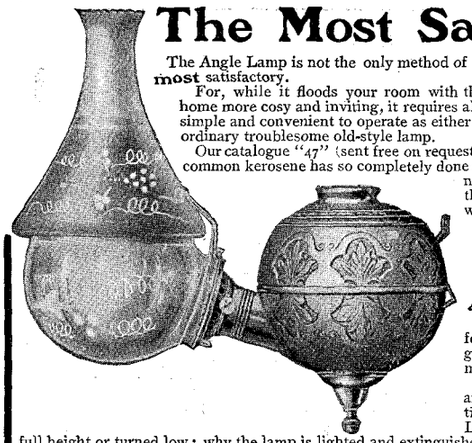

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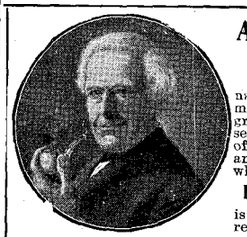

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stead, and were acquainted with all the circumstances of this case, would you grant this divorce?"

"Assuredly I would, your Honor,' replied the clergyman, without the least hesitation.

"But," said the judge, "how do you reconcile this assertion with the injunction of Scripture, 'Whom God has joined let no man put asunder'?"

"Your Honor," responded the minister, with convincing gravity, "I am quite satisfied that the Almighty never joined this couple."—*Harper's Weekly*

Reason Enough.—JIM—"I hear Bill has quit the sailor's life."

TIM—"Yes, the captain got mad the other day and knocked the tar out of him."—*Princeton Tiger.*

Peace in the Philippines.—It is said that not long ago a War Department official was approached by a man who was thinking of moving to the Philippines to enter business.

"I would like to know the status of things there from a reliable source," the man said. "Is there now a condition of peace?"

"Well, not exactly everywhere," the official admitted.

"Could you give me any idea as to when peace will be established?"

"Not off-hand, but you can get the census report and figure it out for yourself," the official said, somewhat bitterly. "We estimate that it requires a man's weight in lead to thoroughly 'pacify' him, and the Quartermaster's Office can furnish you with a statement of ammunition shipments."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Relieved.—BLEEKER—"Say, old chap, I'm in beastly bad luck; need money badly and haven't the least idea where I can get it."

BAXTER—"Well, I'm glad to hear that—I thought perhaps you had an idea you could touch me for it."—*Puck.*

An Unscientific Explanation.—"Why does a human being laugh?" inquired the naturalist.

"Usually," answered the man with the weary air, "to avoid offending a friend."—*Washington Star.*

Absent-minded.—"Is your wife entertaining this winter?"

"No, not very."—*Illustrated Bits.*

Classified.—"The automobilists seem to consider that there are only two classes of people in the world besides themselves."

"What are the classes?"

"Those who can get out of the way in time and those who can't."

"Ah, I see! 'The Quick or the Dead.'"—*American Spectator.*

A Sure Way.—"What was it Franklin said? 'If you'd have a thing well done——'"

"Tell your cook you like it rare," interrupted Subbubs.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Penetrating.—"Did that clairvoyant tell you anything true about yourself?"

"She certainly did. Before I'd been there ten minutes she told me somebody was trying to get my money."

"Was there?"

"Yes. She was."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Too Busy to Define It.—"What is your definition of love?"

"I don't know. Every time the subject has interested me I have had no time for defining it."—*Translated from* Le Rire *for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Informed.—PADDY (oblivious, on the track, with train advancing)—"Where will I catch the express for Dublin?" STATIONMASTER—"Ye'll catch it all over ye if ye don't get off the line mighty quick."—*Punch.*

Alas, Not So.—"Oh, it must be fine to be a poet," exclaimed the sweet thing.

"It ought to be more," replied the practical one. "It ought to be fine and imprisonment."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

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Here's a letter we received recently:

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A Distinction or a Difference.—A Congressional committee went to Portland, Ore., to assist in the opening of the Exposition on June 1st last.

There was a parade in the morning, in which all the visiting statesmen rode in carriages. The local committee brought the carriages around to the Portland Hotel. The scheme was to have two Senators or Representatives and two local men in each carriage.

After the Vice-President and his party had been sent away, a Portland notable, who was acting as a majordomo, came into the lobby of the hotel, where the statesmen were waiting and bawled:

"Two Congressmen and two gentlemen, please!"
—*Saturday Evening Post.*

A Breakfast Dialog.—MRS. TALKWORDS—"Henry, you were talking in your sleep last night."

HENRY—"Pardon me for interrupting you."
—*Smart Set.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

April 13.—The eruption of Vesuvius is reported as practically ended.

President Castro transfers the executive power in Venezuela to Vice-President Gomez, and ascribes his retirement to ill health.

April 14.—By imperial decree a committee is appointed to take charge of all Russian financial matters. This is regarded as a direct blow at the power of the Douma.

April 15.—In the Formosa earthquake one hundred and nine persons are reported to have perished and thousands more to have been rendered homeless.

April 17.—Arrangements are completed for Russia's new loan of $440,000,000 at 5 per cent. for forty years, free of taxes. France takes $240,000,000, Russia retains $100,000,000, England takes $66,000,000, Austria $23,000,000, and Holland $11,000,000.

April 18.—The dry dock *Dewey* reaches Port Said on her voyage to Manila.

Hard fighting occurs near Lens, France, where striking miners fiercely resist the troops, and many are injured in the cavalry charges.

April 19.—Professor Pierre Curie, who, in collaboration with his wife, discovered radium, is run over and killed by a wagon on the Place Dauphine, Paris.

Domestic.

April 13.—Greene and Gaynor, indicted seven years ago in connection with fraud on the Government at Savannah, are convicted and fined $575,749 each and sentenced to four years in prison.

An explosion in the forward turret of the battleship *Kearsarge* kills two officers and five enlisted men, and injures a number of others.

April 14.—President Roosevelt delivers the "Muckrake" speech at the laying of the corner-stone of the new business office of the House of Representatives in Washington.

April 15.—A mob in Springfield, Mo., lynches three negroes and batters down the jail so that fourteen other prisoners escape.

April 16.—The United States Supreme Court decides that a court must have jurisdiction over both parties to a divorce action, or of the subject-matter of the divorce, to pronounce a decree which will be binding in its effect in the courts of another State.

Senator Tillman introduces a resolution calling for a full investigation of gifts by national banks to political campaign funds.

April 17.—The President exchanges greetings with the Emperor and Dowager Empress of China over the new Pacific cable.

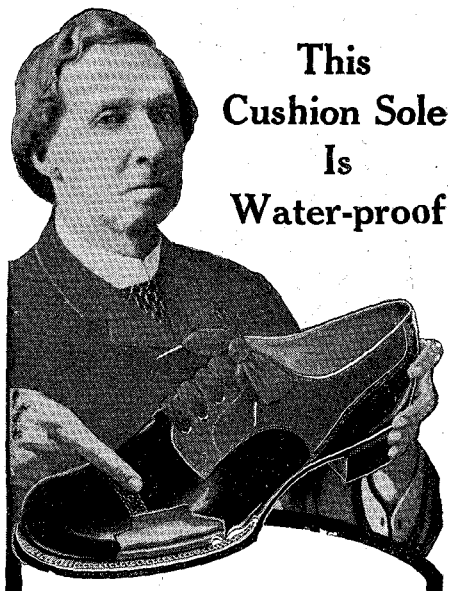
Charles E. Hughes, former counsel for the New York Insurance Investigating Committee, with Alexander Simpson, Jr., of Philadelphia, is appointed to investigate the coal-carrying railroads for the Government.

The Rev. A. S. Crapsey, Episcopal clergyman, of Rochester, New York, is placed on trial for heresy, at Batavia, New York.

April 18.—Two shocks of earthquake in San Francisco and several other California cities do great damage. Fire, following, completes the destruction of the major part of San Francisco, rendering thousands homeless and causing great loss of life.

Justice Greenbaum, in New York, dismisses the writ of habeas corpus obtained by George W. Perkins, thus requiring him to stand trial on a grand-larceny charge unless the Appellate Division overrules the Supreme Court.

April 19.—The University of Pennsylvania confers the degree of Doctor of Laws upon King Edward of England.



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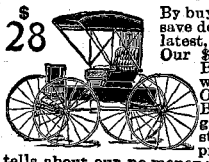

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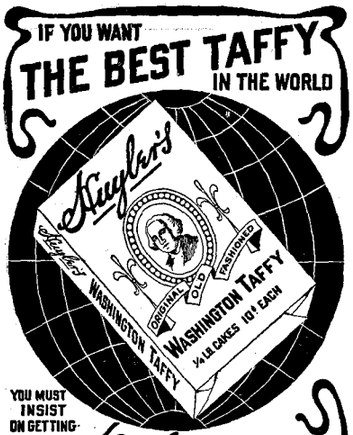

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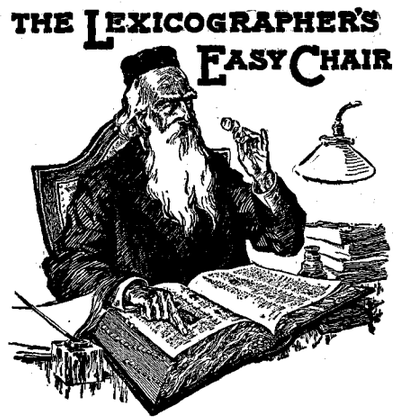

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer any questions sent anonymously.*

"E. S. B.," Ayer, Mass.—In regard to the word 'rye" used in Burns's "Comin' through the Rye," and the reply given in THE LITERARY DIGEST of April 7, 1906, the Lexicographer finds that there are two songs which have the same title. The author of the first song is unknown. The first stanza of this song ran:

"Comin' through the Rye, poor body,
Comin' through the Rye,
She draiglet a' her petticoatie
Comin' through the Rye.
Oh, Jenny's a' wat, poor body,
Jenny's seldom dry;
She draiglet a' her petticoatie,
Comin' through the Rye."

In the song as edited by Burns this stanza and the last stanza are omitted. The second stanza of the original was modified by Burns, the original lines, reading—

"Gin a body meet a body
Comin' through the glen,
Gin a body kiss a body,
Need the warld ken?"

being changed to

"Gin a body meet a body
Comin' through the town,
Gin a body meet a body
Need a body frown?"

From the foregoing it would seem that the word *Rye* in the original song referred to the fording of the little River Rye. The only reason we can offer for challenging the popular belief that Burns used the word *rye* for a field of rye-grain when he rewrote the song is that in the edition before us the word *Rye* is printed with a capital letter, thereby indicating a proper name, perhaps that of the river.

"W. T. G.," Lawrenceburg, Ind.—"Kindly advise me where I can find authority for the use of the word *bursted*."

Formerly the forms *bursten* and *bursted* were quite common. In 1728 Sheridan, the actor-lexicographer, wrote, "The dangers portended you from a *bursted* egg"; in 1789 John Wolcott, better known as "Peter Pindar," in one of his satires wrote, "She *bursted* with the important secret soon"; in 1802 Bloomfield wrote, "I rose at once and *bursted* into tears" (*Soldier's Home*); in 1817 William Cobbett, the grammarian, wrote, "The buds of a lilac are almost *bursted*, which is a great deal better than to say 'almost burst'"; in 1826 James Fenimore Cooper, in "The Last of the Mohicans," wrote, "Such a yell as seldom *bursted* from human lips" (ch. xvii.). This form, however, was temporarily displaced by *bursten*, which we find used by Carlyle and Canon Farrar, the latter of whom, in his work on St. Paul, referred to "the wornout and *bursten* condition of the old bottles." Like *mistakable*, which was formerly spelt with an *e* following the *k*, the modern form *burst* is an evidence of simplified spelling along lines of least resistance due probably to phonology.

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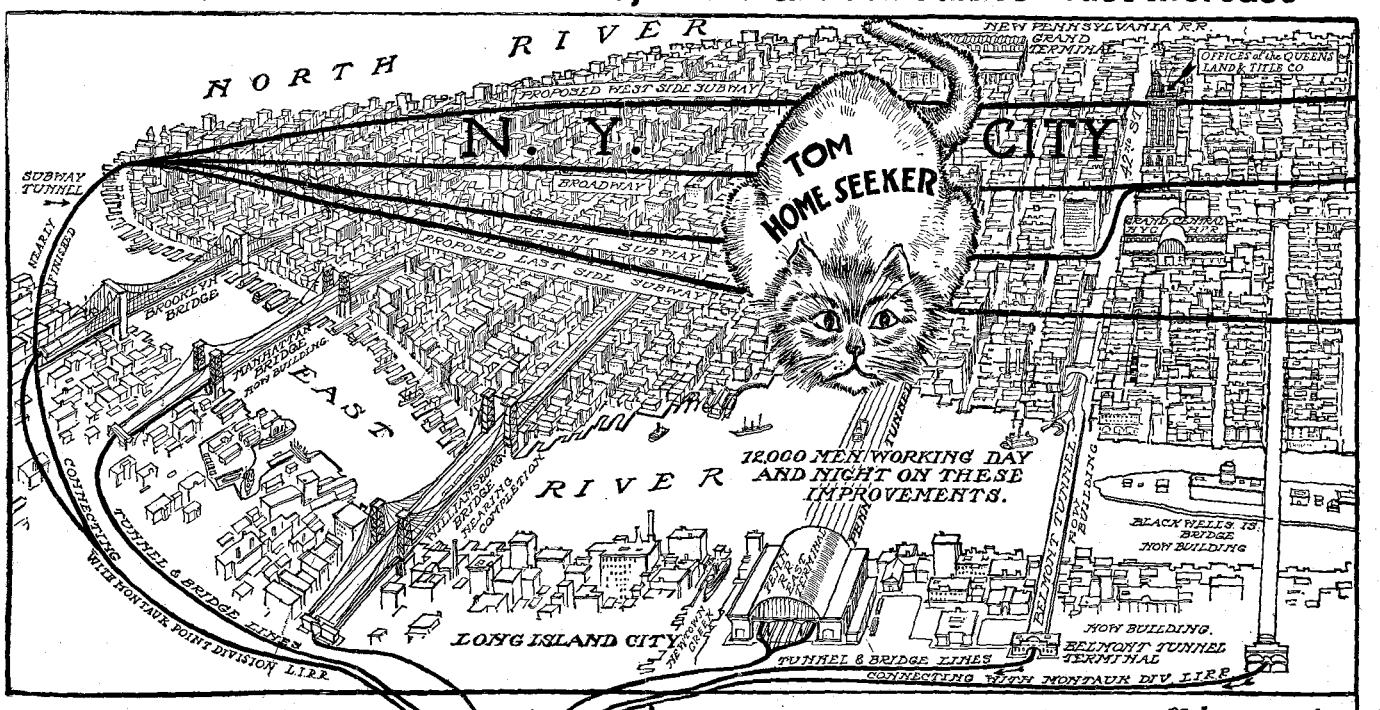

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